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Bill making the strikes by railroad employees illegal, to which organized Labor is strongly opposed, had not been reached yesterday. The Esch, or House bill, does not contain such a clause, and there is some reason to believe a compromise may be reached whereby a period of 60 days, more or less, may be prescribed during which an effort to settle controversies amicably must be made. Whether a bill can pass both houses before March 1, is problematical.

During the period of government control of the railroads two appropriations have been made for the United States Railroad Administration. The first in 1918, shortly after the government assumed control was for \$500,000,000, and the second, in 1919, was for \$750,000,000. The railroads will be required to pay back some of this money. The loss of \$486,000,000 under government operation represents the difference between income from freight and passenger traffic, and expenditures for operation and rentals.

President's Proclamation

President Wilson's proclamation concerning the roads, which in

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The Odd Man

An odd man, lady!
Every man is odd.

French Joe, the Peddler

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
He never grew old—he couldn't with that bubbling zest for life and his perpetual out-of-door existence. He laughed at time, laughed with mankind, and, more than anything else, laughed at himself.

"Me-Joe! Ha—ha—et is ze grand ting—dis beeg country; but ze ceele, no—no, nevalre for Joe! For sure, I lak ze farm, ze pigs, ze chickens, ze tres jolle femme, what you call ze farmer's wife. All, every ting—dew know Joe, dey say 'Holla, Joe, how are you? Glad to see you, Joe! Dat's fine—me—me—me, I lak dis ting, I do—always I do it, yes—you bet!"

And "French Joe" would grin, but when you asked him why he disliked the city, he would scowl, puff out his rosy cheeks, wrinkle up his nose, and expostulate:

"Pout! For why I not lak dat ceele? Nobody say 'Holla, Joe! Nobody smile lak dey glad I come wid ze fine tings to sell—ze bulleest be' bargains—no—no, dat ceele it is ze cold place. Nevalre again for Joe—always I feel 'what you call ze seek-for-home feeling' when I go to dat ceele, for my heart it is here. Dat's true, what I tell you, for sure it is!"

A Purveyor of the News

The farmers will tell you that French Joe has been a familiar figure throughout the northern counties of California for years. The women folk on the ranches had his visits with delight; not so much for the grips and boxes and crates filled with dry goods, plain and fancy; notions of a variety; odds and ends of trinkets, and a surprising array of useful and ornamental articles, but because French Joe breezes up to the ranch with a merry laugh, a resonant greeting and a stock of countryside gossip which he diffuses heartily.

The while he is displaying his wares his nimble tongue enlivens the process with topics of news gleaned from the next ranch, as well as the farm furthest down the valley and from the newest homesteaders on the yon slope of the mountains.

French Joe understands human nature—he knows that isolated folk hunger for news and he pours forth much; but his is a kindly nature and if he thinks that he is being probed for a morsel of scandal he quotes, in his jangling patois: "Ah, but madame, it is of dat I cannot spik, for vramdant—you know dat ze dog what breengs ze bone is ze dog what carries ze bone!" And then he laughs and cleverly turns the tide of conversation and winds up his visit with a good sale and invariably is invited to dinner or supper, which goes to show that the farmer's wife appreciates the goodly streak in the jolly peddler's make-up. Also, if she thinks it necessary for her peace of mind to confide some little thing which bothers her, be it of domestic worries or otherwise, she realizes that Joe is a trustworthy confidant, and the mere fact that he has refused to "breeng ze bone" assures her that what she has told him will not be repeated.

From Horse to Motor

There has been a metamorphosis in French Joe's outfit. Years ago he made his regular itinerary with a pack mule, sometimes riding a second animal, if the season had been fairly prosperous. Then came the little wagon, drawn by a single horse, which he used for several years. His trade picked up and he bought a more commodious vehicle, in which he stowed a tiny cot, an oil stove and a neatly equipped camping kit. Two horses were required to draw this caravan and Joe loved it and clung to it for years until the country highways, even, were none too hospitable to horse-drawn vehicles.

Now he makes his rounds in an automobile, which he admits is much more satisfactory from a commercial viewpoint, but:

"Me, I cannot spik to dat machine lak I talk to dese ponies—no! Fo' ze same reason I lov de countrie I lov de good old days—dew know Joe, dey spik to me also when I say 'You hongrie, me petites chevaux?' Dat machine he lak de ceele people—no! mek frens wit Joe—too much beezness—yes—dat's it—all beezness, but verrie cold. I tink you understand—what?"

But even daily contact with the unfeeling automobile has failed to dampen French Joe's spirits. He hanks his siren merrily when approaching a farmhouse, skitters the car about at a seemingly reckless gait and throws out the canvas covering from his nicely arranged crates with a grand flourish. He points with pride to all his modern equipment, his increased stock of goods, and chatters along with the zest and enthusiasm which will ever be a characteristic of his.

The Good Old Days

To the question put to him just recently if he wasn't learning to forget the good old days of his two-horse caravan, French Joe shrugged his shoulders.

"Forget? Impossible—nevalre—dese were ze grand days—yes. Dey could not go so far, dem fine ponies, but, ah, for dat same reason I meet not so many folk, but ze folk I meet I know much better—dey more lak my frens—yes. Now—I go over much more countrie too fast—I mees dat something what you call chummy—you on-

derstand? Dese autos an' telephones mek de countrie more lak de ceele—bah! La-la! Dat's fine ting, dough, for de countrie people. Me—Joe—for sure I'm ver' happy dat odders are happy. Onlie, when Joe he comes now, ze ladies tell heem ze news an' Joe he lis'ens. I tink, bimbeyle, I forget how to spik—me. Ha-ha, dat's one fine joke, yes?"

And French Joe repacks his wares, chattering with his usual zest, a welcome visitor throughout his rural route. He has learned to adjust himself to the modern ways of the country, but his youthful spirit and love of his fellow man remains the same as of old. He will ever carry, along with his up-to-date pack, an old-fashioned line of optimism which he peddles freely to each and all of his customers.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
"Me, I cannot spik to dat machine lak I talk to dese ponies!"

PRINTING AT OXFORD

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

When one thinks of English printing his mind naturally turns to Caxton, Baskerville, and William Morris, yet the development of the art owes much to the work done at Oxford, England. The names of the three master printers mentioned above represent the three golden eras of printing in England, but printing at Oxford, covering the entire period, has held the even tenor of its way, contributing not only to the artistic but also to the mechanical evolution of printing as an art.

Caxton, it will be remembered, first printed in England in 1477, but the so-called "early press" at Oxford produced books from 1468 to 1486. The second press produced volumes from 1517 to 1529, and the Oxford University Press came into existence in 1585, starting business with a meager £100 lent to it by the university itself.

The importance of the establishment of the Oxford University Press cannot be overestimated, and this for many reasons beyond its contribution to literature. On this score alone its record is unique, as through its medium countless volumes of value to the world have been produced through subsidies which made possible their publication.

From a political standpoint it must be remembered that during the Civil Wars, 1642-45, Oxford was the Royalist center, the King having entered Oxford on October 29, 1642. During this period royal proclamations, letters, and pamphlets were issued from Oxford and printed at the University Press. In 1665, the court being then at Oxford, the oldest existing English newspaper was started, known as the Oxford Gazette, and this Oxford Gazette was the beginning of the London Gazette of modern times.

In 1674 began the wonderful series of Oxford Sheet Almanacs. The London Stationers Company had previously held the monopoly of printing almanacs from Queen Elizabeth, but, in 1635, Charles I made Oxford a party to the monopoly. After the Restoration until 1834 a tax was levied on sheet almanacs, which rose from 2d. to 15d., so between 1676 and 1776 there are several examples of sheet almanacs printed on silk, through which subtleties of the tax were hidden. The finest example of sheet almanacs is that issued in 1674, measuring 29 inches by 30 inches, and the demand for Oxford almanacs became so great that duplicate plates had to be provided. Among the designers such names as J. M. W. Turner, Michael Burgess, and George Vertue may be found.

From a mechanical standpoint the Oxford press has always been foremost in adopting inventions which have improved the technical side. In 1862, for instance, the first cylinder printing machine was introduced; in 1838 the first double platen printing machine; in 1842 the Oxford India paper, still unrivaled for its fineness, toughness, and opacity, was used for a diamond 24mo. Bible; in 1860 the first stereotyping by the paper process, and in 1863 electrotyping was introduced; in 1805 Earl Stanhope sold to the press his invention of stereotyping by plaster process, and also the iron handpress, still known as the "Stanhope press."

In 1877 the Oxford press added to its prestige by a performance which it is believed has never been equaled. The Caxton exhibition was opened on June 20 of this year, with a speech by Gladstone. At 2 o'clock on that morning the Oxford press started to print from movable types 100 copies of the Bible, each containing 1052 pages. These were artificially dried and sent to London by the 9 o'clock morning express. They were bound at the Oxford University Press bindery, in London, in Turkey-moccoon, stamped with the gold lettering and arms of the university on the side, and 10 copies were delivered to the exhibition by 2 o'clock that afternoon. In other words, 100 copies of over 1000 pages were printed and bound in full leather and delivered in 12 hours.

The Oxford press has accumulated unusual fonts of type which have en-

abled it to produce many volumes which could not be printed elsewhere. Since the acquisition of these fonts some of them have been duplicated in other printing establishments, but many of them are still unique. This press, for instance, was the first to acquire the following types in England: Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Anglo-Saxon, music, Syriac, Armenian, Coptic, Samaritan, Slavonic, Runic, Gothic, Icelandic, Ethiopic, Etruscan, Sanskrit, Chinese, Gurumukhi, Pahlavi, Tibetan, Zend, Bengali, Russian, Tamil, and Burmese.

Unlike most establishments boasting such antiquity, the Oxford University Press still continues. Its influence on English typography cannot be overestimated, nor its importance as an international institution.

A CHRISTMAS TREE FOR THE HORSES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"What-all dem fer?" He was a Negro of grave appearance, and very shy. He shuffled nervously around the outer edge of the crowd that had come to the horses' Christmas tree in Post-Office Square, Boston. His eyes fairly stood out of his head and he muttered now and then to himself. Plainly he did not understand that horses could appreciate such a fête in their honor. The man whom he questioned went to some pains at describing the spirit behind the affair and made a deep impression on the Negro. "Huh—well—all Ah wish is 't Ah hed a hoss 't breng 't 't' patty."

Business men, their chins sunk in the collars of their coats against the inclemency of the weather, hung about, patting the drooping heads of horses that rested for a moment between the shafts of their drays. Women, patrician and swathed in furs, hurried across muddy cobbles and, careless of immaculate gloves, dug down in dirty boxes for bits of carrots and apples to feed the horses.

Children who had been brought by fathers or big brothers to "see the horses have their party," squealed with delight when they were allowed to poke a piece of apple between the velvet lips of a huge dray horse.

By mid morning, a tremendous motor truck had dashed up to the clearing in the center of the square. Its guiding spirit seemed to be an enormous red-faced man, his eyes a very brilliant and happy blue, his fat self sweated and glowed warmly, and with a laugh that sounded like the boom of a deep bell. He hung over the back of his truck and grinned and hallooed-at the knot of spectators. "C'm on now—youse—let's git busy an' give them horses somp'n 't remember. 'Course—I don't drive one myself—" and he flourished a proud gesture at his tremendous truck—"but then—they hev their uses." C'm on—now—git busy—grab hold of 'ese boxes of carrots—'t' horse—you help—the quicker them horses'll eat."

His little speech caught the crowd. Prosperous-looking men stepped out from the curb, tightened their gloves and grabbed hold of the unwieldy boxes. Then there was a puffing and a snorting and an occasional "There y'are!" and shortly 40 or 50 crates of carrots were piled about the fountain and the foot of the Christmas tree.

The delicate fir tree itself glittered with translucent globes of reds and golds and silvers, as though designed for some small child. Brilliant banners of scarlet with "Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" fluttered from its branches in the raw wind. Through the branches there gleamed the dull yellow of ripened old corn, ears and ears of it to delight the hearts of the horses. There were barrels of apples and bushels and bushels of oats, and altogether it looked like a big, big day for the horses of the city.

It is surprising what a unifying effect such a thing as the tree for horses has on men and women of all stations in life. Men who, hurrying about on last-minute errands, stopped for a moment on a distant sidewalk to see what it was all about, felt a nameless tug at their sense of humanness and, with diffident grins, came over to the center of the square. Fingering their watches, one or two of them said in a very loud and cheerful tone, as if they feared being thought "soft," than which there can be no greater sorrow for a man, "Well—gotta few minutes—gimme a knife—might as well cut up a few carrots for 't' horses—" and went at it with a will, and a certain stumbling inaptitude with a cooking knife! It was no easy job to cut those carrots up into small pieces. They were extremely healthy, stout carrots, that necessitated real elbow grease. Men who looked as if they weren't naturally kind, worked like Trojans. Women with thin, squeaky voices, who querulously demanded to know "when the horses were coming," upon being told that they would straggle along all through the day, remarked, energetically, "Oh well, if that's the case, I'll help a few minutes."

Moving-picture men and staff photographers buzzed around ostentatiously, posed weary-looking horses, and excited-looking children, and a minister or two, lending his benign countenance to the work. It is safe to venture that every man, and woman, and child who snatched a few moments out of a busy day, to go down and take a share in seeing that the dumb animals were given added comfort, went home with a bit of extra warmth about the heart.

The cynic would say, "Yeb—an' where were 't' horses all this time? It isn't customary for horses to talk, but who wants more of an expression of thanks than one driver had? He was a swarthy Italian, with a fund of soft crooning words for his horse, and he filled a box with carrots and apples and stood at the horse's head to feed him. The horse poked his soft nose over the Italian's shoulder, and there they stood, the Italian feeding the horse and keeping up a stream of affectionate talk, and the horse, just sniffing and whispering his thanks. Thanks enough for any man.

AT KEW DURING THE WAR AND AFTER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Kew Gardens, or to give them their official title, the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, have not been much affected by the war. It is doubtful whether they would be seriously affected by anything. They have a broad and peaceful dignity of their own. No one would guess that behind this quiet exterior there works an incessant machinery that keeps in botanical touch with the whole world. The staff are the advisers of the British colonial governments on every kind of vegetable problem. Kew supplies them with seeds of the newest and most productive crops from other countries and receives in exchange their own specialties for world-wide distribution. Every part of the establishment that the public does not see is concerned in this work—the herbarium, the nurseries, the long steamy houses where economic plant treasures are given a rest after their trying journey from the tropics before being packed off again in stuffy little Wardian cases to other continents.

The outward parts of Kew, the general public does see and comes to enjoy are the unrivaled lawns, the flower borders, the banks of summer blossom on the trees, the dell where the Rhododendrons thrive, the winding sunken path bordered with crowds of gem-like mountain flowers growing over the natural rocks that form its sloping banks, the Palm House, with its full-grown tropical trees, the orchid and fern houses, and all the other world-famed and unique collections.

Women Gardeners

Dignified old Kew does not admit that it has suffered much in the last four years nor that the usual privileges of the public have been much curtailed nor the economic work impaired. But all the same, the sympathetic eye noticed among the uniformed patrollers of the gardens a gradually increasing number of white-haired veterans taking the place of the younger men. To be seen, in suitable attire, busily engaged with spade, fork or pruning implements on the jobs that men-gardeners did before. A strange sight, but one that spoke eloquently of what was happening abroad—and at home. The girls came fully trained from such well-known horticultural colleges as Studley, Swanley, Chesham and Reading. It is many years since women have been employed in the gardens. Sir William Thistlethorpe had made the experiment some 20 years ago, but it did not answer at that time. Now things have progressed and several women are remaining to work after the war having equal advantages and equal wages with the men.

The normal work of the herbarium staff, which is chiefly concerned in classifying and preserving dried specimens of all known plants is, of course, dependent on constant sea communication with other parts of the world, and as nearly all shipping has been absorbed in the transport of food and war matériel, this part of Kew's activities has greatly fallen off. The publication of the useful Kew Bulletin was moreover suspended for a short time, but it is encouraging to note that nearly all the principal botanical journals of Europe continued without interruption during the whole period of the war.

Vegetable Growing

In one way Kew has departed from its long established rule of not growing fruit or vegetables, and has opportunely given its help in the case of the vegetable shortage, which occurred during the later period of the war. When the home section of the nation took up the spade of an evening and dug, sowed and harvested vegetables in the allotments that sprang up like mushrooms in every vacant corner, a team of stalwart horses might be seen at Kew dragging a plow through the ancient and almost sacred turf of the palace lawn. In due course two and three-quarter acres of potatoes made their appearance. They were the best kinds of potatoes, and excellently grown. Twenty-eight tons of "British Queen" were obtained off this plot and local allotment holders had a practical lesson to guide them in their work. Many beds of growing vegetables were exhibited in other parts of the grounds where formerly pure garden flowers were cultivated. Many improved varieties were thus introduced and the results of careful culture shown. The large beds east of the Palm House, where formerly gardeners got hints for lovely color schemes, and around which the whole air was sweet with varying garden scents, lately were gay with waving onion leaves. Along the Broad Walk and in the Depot nursery beds were first-class crops of parsnips, leeks and turnips. On the houses produced 1000 pounds of tomatoes, and in many other ways Kew added to the local population's food supply. Much of the produce was sold at about cost price to the near-by National Kitchen, where meals were served at absurdly small prices to every one who lacked them through the time of stress.

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Perhaps one of the most essential ways in which the staff helped the nation during the latter years of the war was as one of the advisers of Sir Charles Fielding, director-general of the food production department of the Board of Agriculture. This department was set up in 1917 for the purpose of stimulating the production of food in the emergency that then existed, and its successful operations were of vital importance to the Nation.

DOWN IN A DIVING SUIT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Mere plunging into a shady swimming pool cannot properly be called diving, for diving in its more exact sense relates to the business of harvesting Father Neptune's treasures, recovering the losses of commerce from Davy Jones' locker, or the building of submarine structures.

The earliest mention of diving is made by Homer, about 850 B. C., in the "Iliad" when Patroclus compares the fall of Hector's charioteer to a diver, diving for oysters; and Thucydides tells of divers being used to remove submarine barriers placed with the object of impeding or injuring the Grecian fleet at the siege of Syracuse. These divers had no apparatus save a stone to carry them quickly to the bottom and to cling to for the brief period, about two minutes, they could stay below. This is called natural diving and is still in use for collecting sponges and pearls at Ceylon and in the Mediterranean.

The first record of the use of an apparatus in diving is when Alexander the Great made a descent in a machine which kept him dry and allowed him to obtain air from a reservoir. Pliny writes about divers carrying one end of a leather pipe between their teeth while the upper end was attached to a floating bladder, but it was not until 1819 that Augustus Siebe constructed an apparatus supplied with compressed air by means of a hand pump as today. His dress was an open one with the air entering the top of the helmet and escaping under its edge, so that if the diver stooped the helmet became flooded, and was consequently dangerous. In 1830, however, he designed the closed dress, as now used with several important improvements.

Getting Ready

Now as an ounce of practice is said to be better than a pound—or is it a ton—of theory, let us get inside a modern diving dress and make a visit to the depths of the sea. First one sits on a rough wooden seat near the harbor wall, and while one's shoes are removed, and thick knitted woolen overalls are donned, the foreman diver gives one precise directions which seem to go in at one ear and out at the other. Felt moccasins are placed on the feet and a bright red tuque with a tassel on the head. Why do divers always wear red caps? It only needs the Jolly Roger to make the illusion complete. One is then somehow shaken into a one-piece rubber fiber suit, with openings only at the neck and the wrists.

The wrists are very tight but are made still tighter by two broad elastic bands which are sprung over the hands with some difficulty; these effectively seal the wrists and prevent water from entering there. A wide, heavy brass collar is now bolted to the dress, and made watertight around the neck, the opening being ample for the very largest head. Lead weights are suspended back and front from studs on the collar, and heavy shoes with thick soles of lead are strapped to the feet.

The copper helmet is placed over the head and with a quarter turn is securely locked, and the pumpmen slowly turn the cranks of the air flow pump and a stream of air flows through the long pressure hose pipe into the helmet. One's experiences from now on are distinctly individual. The linesman looks in at the remaining opening in the front of the helmet, and asks if all is well and then screws the bull's-eye in place, and one is completely shut off from the outside air, but can still see through a round glass window about five inches diameter in front and a small window of oval shape at either ear. These are all protected with brass gratings. The hose pipe and life line having been lashed securely under the arm and to the helmet, a sharp tap on the helmet shows it is time for one to be on one's way.

Under the Water

Rising with some aid and dragging oneself to the ladder, the first rung is reached with difficulty; slowly the descent is made rung by rung until

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one can just see over the top of the wall, and take a last look at the sturdy pumpmen patiently cranking the air pump, and the faithful linesman standing near the edge as he lowers out the air pipe and life line together, while a crowd of interested spectators make up the background.

Little by little the water comes higher until the small window, much smaller than the "Window in Thrums," is covered and the green water is all around. Just then a rush of air bubbles past the glass convinces one the dress is ruptured, causing a hasty return to the surface, only to recall that there are other divers working below and the bubbles are the escaping air from their helmets. So down once more until the end of the ladder is reached where, on finding no bottom, it is recalled that the foreman said it was five feet short of reaching the bottom; so hand over hand the descent continues with the feet dangling below and the air pressure rising.

At first one foot is caught and cannot be freed, struggle as one may, and then the other foot is caught and firmly held by a mysterious something of the briny deep; wild recollections of Jules Verne's tales recur, as one speculates on what will happen next, only to recall suddenly another of the things that went in at one ear and out the other, that the foreman had said he would be waiting to help you down. So it was he and not a gruesome octopus that clutched one's heels.

The heavy weights on feet and shoulders are now as light as air, and as one walks on the bottom with the toe tips barely touching, it is necessary to reach the relief valve toward the back of the helmet and loosen it to allow the air to escape more quickly, and the pressure to reduce a little. One steps more firmly as the weight of the equipment is allowed to bear a little on the shoulders, and realizes that if the pumpmen had speeded up without the valve being eased, the surplus air would have so distended the arms and body of the dress that it would be impossible to bend the arm to reach the valve, and, willy-nilly, one must shoot to the surface like a cork released. Skilled divers sometimes use this method for ascending when diving from a boat, but it is not encouraged.

On the Bottom of the Sea

And now, after walking over the bottom hand in hand with the foreman diver, a strange pair from the fishes' point of view, the submarine works are reached and the inspection begins. At a depth of 30 feet, with almost imperceptible particles of mud suspended in the salt water, the light is not bright and only a hazy view can be obtained, which is liable to be obstructed by an occasional fish gazing inquisitively at one through the bull's-eye. Having been warned not to lean forward too far in case the legs and feet of the dress become inflated and carry one aloft to the surface in an undignified attitude, one must kneel in order to examine the closeness of the fit of the main struts which are to carry the whole load when the dock is pumped dry. Then the full head of 30 feet of salt water outside will try to overcome the work of the divers.

And now to ascend one must give the predetermined signal by tugging on the life line, which is answered by the alert linesman on top, and as one returns to the foot of the ladder and ascends, the linesman takes in the slack of the air hose and the life line so that no entangling takes place and the slightest signal is immediately recognized and answered.

When the surface of the water is reached the weight of the equipment is felt more, and still more, as the water gradually ceases to support it, until one feels the full load; it seems much heavier than before descending. It is only with assistance that one gets along with weary steps and slow, after the removal of the bull's-eye, and seated once more on the wooden bench, the helmet is removed, and one has returned to earth after what seems like a pilgrimage to another sphere.

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LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

The Peace Palace

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I find in your paper, in a September issue, a question which is easily answered. "What about the Peace Palace?"

The "Vredespaleis" at The Hague is nothing more nor less than a court of justice where differences will be heard and settled by law. What will be established in Geneva is a world parliament—therefore in Geneva there will be a court of justice and in The Hague the verdict will be spoken.

It is quite certain who owns the land and surely not many "Dutch" people wonder about what every Dutchman ought to know if he thinks a moment. The owner is the "Carnegie Institution," October 7, 1903. The statutes of this institution are defined by Act of Notary, June 6, 1904. The aim of the Carnegie Institution called "Palace of Peace" is to build, install and keep up a building for a permanent court of arbitrage and of a library. This permanent court rests on a treaty made for the peaceful arrangement of international differences. (The heart of the treaty is to be found in the State's paper N. 73 of the year 1910.) Every contracting power has the right to send four delegates to take upon themselves the task of judging. (For the United States of America, are on the list, George Gray, Oscar S. Straus, Elihu Root and John Bassett Moore.) As far as I understand it, every well-regulated state has three organs: (1) A lawgiving power; (2) a judicial power; (3) an executive power; and for the great State, the World, we have, up to now, only 1 and 2, and the calling of the Peace Palace is to represent the third power, the executive power.

I am afraid that I am expressing myself very poorly, and I hope that all the same, you will be able to give in your paper the truth about the Palace of Peace.

(Signed) E. HADKINSON.
The Hague, Holland, November 14, 1919.

The Beauty of Black Alder
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I have received a letter from a friend in the country calling attention to the enormous bunches of black alder, with its beautiful red berries, which are constantly being taken by passing motorists on our country roads. The next corner misses all this beauty, and sees, instead, broken, discarded bushes. Can you say something about this, which would thus reach many people who have probably never given the matter a thought?

(Signed) M. C. JACKSON.
Boston, Massachusetts, December 9, 1919.

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REFUGEE CAMP AT PORT SAID CLOSED

Thousands of Armenians Have There Been Sheltered From Turks by the Joint Action of England and the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Hugh S. Miller, special correspondent of Near East Relief, writes as follows: "After four years of existence, during which period it had sheltered thousands of men, women, and children who had escaped massacre by the Turks, the big Armenian refugee camp on the bank of the Suez Canal, just outside Port Said, has been closed. The 9000 refugees who have been quartered in the camp have been sent north, some to the villages from which they fled, and the greater number to other camps and stations of the Near East Relief throughout Syria, Turkey, and Armenia, where they will be cared for until they can be repatriated.

The end of the camp came gradually. For weeks it had been known that it was to be abandoned, and day after day large parties of refugees, burdened with bags and household goods, had been taken down the canal in barges to be transferred to steamships or trains at Port Said. Each day a long line of refugees filed down the sand streets of the camp to the water's edge and embarked. Each day, also, there were moving scenes of parting, and of farewell to the tent city where the refugees had lived—free from the fear of persecution by their Turkish oppressors—for four happy years.

Tents Along Suez Canal

With the transfer of the refugees to other points nearer their homes, the members of the United States force who had been in charge of a large portion of the work of the camp also packed their things and went north to other stations.

The camp at Port Said was probably the largest and most interesting of its kind supported by the United States in the whole of the war zone. Situated on the low eastern bank of the canal, its rows of tents extended back from the water's edge a mile or more across the sand. Along the waterway, in front of the very doors of the tents, at all hours of the day and night, passed vessels from all quarters of the globe.

Originally the site was occupied by the quarantine station. In 1915 a French cruiser appeared unannounced in port with several thousand Armenian refugees whom it had rescued from a hill on the Mediterranean coast, where they were besieged by a Turkish force. There was no other place to send them, and there was no time to build quarters for them. The best thing to do was to take over the quarantine station, and this was done at once.

The station then underwent a transformation. The few buildings on the site were filled with refugees, and as quickly as possible army tents were obtained and erected. When the camp closed, there were 1709 tents in place.

Many Industries Carried On

The camp was international in its operation, a joint affair between England and America. In its closing days, the camp had lost one of its biggest industrial establishments, all owing to the scale on which the United States supervisory force had developed its work. Thousands of refugees—men and women alike—were kept busy. Shops were established for baking, rug-making, shoe-making, weaving, comb-making, fancy work, and various other industries. A large sales-room was maintained down town for the sale of the camp products. The profits of the shops went into a camp charity fund, for the benefit of the camp. The camp had its own police force, recruited from the refugees, and a labor corps. The whole camp, in fact, was a labor corps, as it was required that every man had to do the equal of two days' work a week, or pay some one else to do it for him. There was also an Armenian church and pastor.

TRAINING OF WOMEN FOR VOTE IN MAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
PORTLAND, Maine—Training the women of Maine for citizenship should be in the hands of some such large organization as The Women's Literary Union or the Federation of Women's Clubs, in the opinion of Mrs. Florence Brooks Whitehouse, one of the leading suffrage workers of the State. "The work of the Equal Franchise League," she said, "is wholly that of advancing the cause of suffrage and as such it should not diverge from its aims until the federal suffrage amendment has been ratified by the necessary number of states to make it the nation's law."

CANADIAN PREMIER ON REESTABLISHMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—The following letter has been addressed by the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, to the heads of the various organizations of returned soldiers in the Dominion: "Since returning home my attention has been directed to the report of the special committee appointed by Parliament to inquire into the various proposals made respecting the reestablishment in civil life of returned men. I have also been advised as to the appropriations made by Parliament to carry out the recommendations of this special committee. Steps are now being taken with a view to settling the necessary administrative machinery in action for the expenditure of the amounts voted.

"During the course of the debate in Parliament, I understand several recommendations were made as to certain phases of reestablishment work that should be considered by the government apart from the question of a further general distribution of cash grants or credits, and I am advised that members of the government intended to Parliament that the government would be prepared to consider carefully any further representations to be made with respect thereto, notwithstanding the fact that the parliamentary committee referred to unanimously disapproved most, if not all, of these proposals.

"I am sure you will agree that the inquiry held and the debates in Parliament have been most helpful in assisting all concerned to acquire a better

knowledge of the problem involved in the question of reestablishment. If there is any aspect of the question or any further proposals your association desires to bring to the attention of the government, I shall be glad if you will write me fully with regard thereto, in order, if deemed advisable, arrangements may be made for a conference to discuss any proposals you may offer.

"You will realize, I am sure, the desire of the government to assist in every reasonable way the reestablishment of returned soldiers in the normal activities of our country; but you will equally realize the heavy responsibility presently imposed upon the government to avoid unjustifiable and oppressive expenditure and to take no step which would involve discrimination among the various classes of returned soldiers."

There was much dignity and sincerity in the presentation of the two plays

and their painter hearts softened at the sight of the old town lying in its wonderful valley, in the radiant light of a perfect winter day. They wanted to paint what they saw. However, there were other things to consider; they had come far, and there was the problem of food and shelter to be met. They had no money; Petru and Ann had a fine disdain for that, but they were hungry, and the road had been long. Clearly, something must be done to blaze a trail for art.

AMERICANIZATION IS CLASSROOM THOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
PORTLAND, Maine—The keynote of the school year of public schools in Maine is Americanism and citizenship. William D. Fuller, superintendent of public schools of Portland, says: "In every classroom and every recitation there should be in the mind of the teacher these questions: Is the thing I am doing worth while, and how will it function in the lives of these children? Do they get it in the least time? Am I encouraging habits of application to duty? Is there a democratic spirit of cooperation in the classroom?"

"The elements that train for citizenship in a democracy are industry, character, and thrift. These are vital questions in a democracy, and especially when the conditions of life and industry are becoming so complex. Let every teacher be 100 per cent American. It is not always what you teach but the spirit in which you teach."

QUEBEC'S LABOR UNIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
MONTREAL, Quebec—Senator Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor for the Dominion, recently visited Montreal and had a conference with Monsignor Gauthier, auxiliary Bishop of Montreal, in connection with the national Labor unions of the Province of Quebec. The purpose of the conference was to consider the position of the Roman Catholic Labor unions in the Province, their recognition by the Department of Labor at Ottawa and their relation to the international unions. All the national Labor unions in the Province of Quebec are Roman Catholic organizations. Their stronghold is the city of Quebec, where they share about evenly with the international organizations. In Chicoutimi they control the whole field, and in Three Rivers they hold a good percentage of the working people. In Montreal their movement has developed to a marked degree, and a number of associations have been formed, mostly in branches not yet touched by the international unions.

The international unions have never been favored by the hierarchy of the Province of Quebec.

VAGABONDIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
It was a bright morning in January when Petru Bochescu and his wife Ann, vagabond painters who had wandered far from their native Rumania, came hiking down the long California coast, and discovered Santa Barbara.

The sun shone brightly, glinting on the water of the channel, and the smooth, rain-washed green of the orange and lemon groves. Petru and little Madame might have been two sea birds, flying ashore above the crest of an incoming wave, so irresponsible, unencumbered-with-luggage, and homeless were they.

The two looked at Santa Barbara,

the beach, and been made welcome, and when they went to "Sol y Mar" the kitten went with them.

Artist, Playwright, and Host
August 5 came round, and the vagabonds booked reservations for 69 dinner guests. Madame and Petru prepared the dinner, and got it served. When it was over Madame came in from the kitchen, and sat in the chimney corner; and Petru sat in front of the fireplace and read, in his little Rumanian shirt with red wash and head-dress, which he wore about the house.

There was much of dignity and sincerity in the presentation of the two original plays, which a few of the guests remained to hear. Underneath Petru's appreciation of patronage, and his innate sense of hospitality, there was a certain condescension, as indeed there would be, when a playwright-painter deigns to cook and serve dinner to millionaires and others less opulent.

After the reading there was the sound of good-bys called out on the drive, and the noise of starting motors—and Petru and Madame were left alone at "Sol y Mar," with the fountain plashing outside in the moonlight court.

The wanderlust was upon Petru when he came to tell me a few weeks later that they were going on a vacation in the desert, to paint, and would leave the following Sunday.

Sunday morning came, one of those fresh lovely days of mid-September, when everything under the caress of sun and salt-filled air wants to be up and off. The nomad instinct within Petru stirred, stretched itself, and bounded up to greet the day and take the trail.

The last seen of Petru and little Madame, they were hiking down the coast, with knapsacks on their backs—and they said good-bye to no one.

PREMIER REFUSES TO GRANT BONUSES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
VICTORIA, British Columbia—The Hon. G. Oliver, provincial Premier, has refused to grant the request of a deputation of representatives of the civil servants of British Columbia for a monthly bonus to meet the high cost of living, ranging from \$10 to \$20, in addition to the new salary schedule drawn up by the Civil Service Commission, which, of itself, would give a minimum of \$120 a month to married men in the lowest grade of the service.

In his statement, the Premier said he was obliged to admit that the new salaries would not begin to provide them with a standard of living such as they had before the war.

The government, he pointed out, could not do what it would like to do. On the one hand it had to consider the taxpayer, and on the other hand there was now the case of the civil servant. The taxpayer already was in the throes of a maze of taxes from which he was finding it difficult to emerge. If the government, he added, granted the civil servants throughout the Province, which numbered nearly 2000, the houses that they requested it would be obliged to tax those people who did not receive the same reward for their services as the civil servants do. He was emphatic in saying that he refused to increase the burdens of the taxpayers to inaugurate an increased civil service salary scale such as was sought.

"You are far better off in the service of the Province today," concluded Mr. Oliver, "than the majority of the people of the Province who have to earn their livelihood under other conditions."

ALLEGED "TYPHOID CARRIER" RELEASED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Following the filing of a petition for a writ of habeas corpus by Clarence S. Darrow, acting as attorney for the American Medical Liberty League, in the County Court here, Mrs. G. A. Barmore, who was held at the county hospital as a "typhoid carrier," was ordered released yesterday, pending the hearing of the case on January 12. Mrs. Barmore was taken to the hospital on the order of John Dill Robertson, city health commissioner.

It is claimed by the health authorities that Mrs. Barmore had typhoid fever 14 years ago. Mr. Darrow said in explaining the case to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, and that six cases since that time have been traced to her. Mrs. Barmore supported herself and an invalid husband by conducting a boarding house. Her boarders were ordered not to take meals at her home. Mrs. Barmore was taken to the hospital by the health authorities, on the ground that she had violated a quarantine order not to serve food to anyone in the house but herself and her husband.

Mr. Darrow said he considered it a serious matter that anyone's liberty could be taken away in this manner.

NEW EDUCATIONAL PLAN IS PROPOSED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—The incorporation of a wholly new institution of public education, involving in fact a new type of education, within the American public school system, is advocated by Frank E. Spaulding, member of the Educational corps of the American expeditionary force in France and superintendent of the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio, in an address before the American Expeditionary Force University.

It is proposed by Mr. Spaulding that an institution made up of what might be called national civiltudes, should be founded by the federal government for the purpose of giving all of the young men of the nation one year's training in the fundamentals of civic and American institutions.

MUSIC

A New Ballet in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
"The Birthday of the Infanta," ballet pantomime in two scenes by John Alden Carpenter with action and dances by Adolph Bolm. Produced for the stage for the first time by the Chicago Opera Association at the Auditorium, Chicago, December 23, 1919. The cast:

The Infanta..... Ruth Page
Pedro, the Grotesque..... Adolph Bolm
Principal Gypsy..... Margaret Leeaas
Jurgler..... Frederick Renoff
Tight Hope Walker..... Alexander Gurnansky
Matador..... Paul Oscarider
Banderilleros..... Frank Parker
Picador..... C. Francis Vaeth
Bull Fighters Escadrillas..... Mark Turbyfill
Bunel Lunbee
Harold Carroll
Earl Le Mar
Vinceenzo Guzzelli
M. Tapley

Gardeners, playmate girls and boys, gypsy dancers, foreign ambassadors, miniguards, cooks, palace servants, groom, guards, etc.

CHICAGO, Illinois—John Alden Carpenter's ballet, produced by the Chicago Opera Association at the Auditorium, achieved the success which rightfully belongs to a work in which fancy, charm, imagination and poetic expression are combined as happily as they are combined in "The Birthday of the Infanta." Mr. Carpenter is not as some other composers are. The things of the senses which, for example, fired Mr. Borowski to the creation of "Boudoir," left him unconcerned.

"The Birthday of the Infanta," based on a tale by Oscar Wilde, invites the attention of the listener and the beholder to no unfolding to him of crime. The story is slight indeed. It concerns a royal Infanta of Spain, who, believing that her birthday has been forgotten by the grown-ups, is pleasantly disappointed by the unexpected appearance of dancers, clowns, tumblers, mock terrors and a sham bullfight.

For her edification and for that of her friends, those pretenses hold the stage. There comes on to it too the dwarf, Pedro, who dances and grimaces before the little princess and her child courtiers. Pedro, unconscious of his grotesqueness, knows only that he loves the Infanta. Later, when the royal maiden and the other children have left, he follows them, and in a chamber, empty save for two mirrors and two huge candlesticks, he sees his reflection for the first time and feels that it is useless for one who looks as he looks to hope to aspire to the love of the Infanta. So Pedro's heart breaks and he expires. And thus the Infanta, entering with her companions, finds him. For a moment she is sad, then softly she steals away and the story is played out.

Theatrical Action Slight
Of theatrical action and the intense fervor of struggle there are comparatively little in "The Birthday of the Infanta." The greater part of the ballet is made up of the diversissements which are presented before the royal child—the dance of the gypsies, the juggling of the clowns, the tight-rope walking, the bullfight and the dance of the dwarf, Pedro. The story does not begin until Pedro enters it, and it endures but a short time after that. When the composition of ballet-pantomime becomes popular with us, it will be, possibly, a moot question whether it is advantageous to enthrall the eyes of the listeners—the word must be used for want of one which includes seeing as well as hearing—by vivid color—intensity of action or whether a slight and attenuated narrative should be set forth and the senses of the hearer soothed by music and the eye refreshed by mere grace and effective color on the stage. The two opposite poles of artistic conviction in this matter are represented by Felix Borowski's "Boulour" and Mr. Carpenter's "Birthday of the Infanta." In the former something is doing every minute, the eye is gripped by action and a riot of color. Every avenue of emotional reaction is cleared to the eye as to the ear. In the latter there is far greater restraint; a finer subjection of the action to the sound.

Yet it must not be believed that "The Birthday of the Infanta" falls in any way as a spectacle. The scenery, designed by Edmond Jones—the garden of the Infanta's palace with the gray mountains behind it and the roseate sky as a background for the whole—is beautiful to see. Nor are the costumes, also designed by Mr. Jones, to be despised. The artist went to Velasquez for his ideas; so the young ladies prance about the stage with their hoop skirts and their brocades and make a brave show for all.

Grace of the Music
Those fortunate people who had heard Mr. Carpenter's "Adventures in a Perambulator" suite for orchestra, knew what to expect from the composer of "The Birthday of the Infanta." That composer is supreme master of his plot in the garden of art. The whimsical, the fantastic are his to command and he has exploited both in the ballet, which is the subject of this review. Mr. Carpenter is not, perhaps, at home in the expression of frantic emotion, but the tale by Oscar Wilde asks for little of that kind of thing. There is a certain gentle pathos in the end of the unhappy Pedro and that pathos Mr. Carpenter has communicated to his score. For the rest, the music is admirable refreshment to the ear. Much of it is Spanish in character, but it is the most successful reflection of the real article that any American composer ever has set forth.

The orchestra is handled with masterly skill, for the creator of the "Infanta" ballet has not much to learn concerning color and effect.

The interpretation was charmingly set forth under the direction of Louis Hasselmann. Miss Ruth Page was the Infanta, and she made her part sympathetic and appealing. Mr. Bolm, who arranged the action and the dances of the piece, justified Mr. Carpenter's faith in his abilities. If he left the stage without any great excitement it was rather the fault of the story than his own. His own dance was well done, albeit without containing any large technical interest. There can be no doubt that Mr. Carpenter and his coadjutors have made a valuable contribution to a form of art that is not over-supplied with masterpieces.

CANNING INDUSTRY IS SHOWING ACTIVITY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
EASTPORT, Maine—The canning industry is about to start up here. There will soon be a demand for 1500 to 2000 bushels of clams every day, worth about \$1.40 a barrel at the flats, and a large number of harbor boatmen are employed, also a small army of clam diggers at work at many Canadian islands where the principal supplies are to be found, and where whole families are often at work in favorable weather digging out the palatable shell fish at a profit. From \$3 to \$5 a day has been earned in past seasons by expert diggers when two tides a day could be worked, six hours apart, and with conditions favorable.

RELEASE FROM JAPAN IS SOUGHT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii—The Japanese Government will be asked by United States citizens, born in Hawaii and of Japanese parentage, that those citizens be released from all obligations to Japan and be allowed to continue as loyal citizens of the country of their adoption.

A petition embodying this request has been drawn up by the American-Japanese Association of Hawaii, an organization of which the majority of American-born Japanese in the Territory are members. It is to be forwarded at once to the Japanese Parliament.

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FURTHER MEDICAL CONTROL IS AIM

"It Is Time to Consider Whether Efforts Toward Compulsory Physical Education" Should Not Be Made, Says Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—"Physical training in the public schools has taken a decided step forward, but results are not yet satisfactory," according to the report of the committee on public health of the Governor's reconstruction committee, which is looking toward the extension into the schools of more medical supervision. The committee reports that in the city of Ithaca several older pupils in the high school have been assigned as assistants to the physical director, their duties being to supervise the routine exercises given to the healthy children.

"An active campaign of education is the first essential in any plan of reconstruction," reads the report. "Compulsory education is required by the State for all children, and it is time to consider whether efforts toward compulsory physical education should not go with it.

"The control of communicable diseases in the city of New York has been improving year by year, but there still is much to be done. It is believed, however, that the educational campaign now being carried on by the Department of Health and Education will eventually have the desired effect in the majority of cases. With proper sanitary conditions in the home and with the early reporting of these diseases they will rapidly disappear or become of little consequence.

"The most successful public health education begins by teaching the children the laws of health during the school period. Heretofore this branch of education has been absolutely neglected. Within the last three years the National Tuberculosis Association has developed a campaign of education among the children known as the 'Modern Health Crusaders.' Their plan of work is to distribute among children score cards which have printed upon them certain health chores, such as 'I wash my hands before all meals,' 'I brush my teeth in the morning and evening,' etc. An older person is asked to mark the score the child attains each week. This is then taken back to the school-teacher, who compares it with the records of the other children. In many instances it has been productive of great rivalry among the children, with the result that the school has entered actively on a health campaign.

"The Department of Education, through the medical inspection of schools, is developing the most satisfactory program for health instruction in the schools. Already they have begun the intensive selection of candidates for teachers in one of the normal schools. They are also developing a method for teaching hygiene and sanitation in the schools themselves."

BUFFALO SHUTS OUT MR. BERGER

BUFFALO, New York—Application of Socialists to use a city auditorium for a meeting on New Year's night at which Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin was to have been a speaker was rejected yesterday.

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DISTRIBUTION AS NEED OF EUROPE

Major-General Bliss Thinks if
Food Administrator and Rail-
road Man Were Put in Charge
Situation Would Be Improved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Speaking of the needs of Europe, Maj.-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, military member of the United States Peace Commission, who returned from Paris a few days ago, said yesterday that the immediate need of Europe was a distribution system which would permit of supplies of all kinds being sent expeditiously where they were most needed. He declared that the morale of the European nations was largely tied up with the economic situation, and that the interlarded with most of the difficulties was the question of faulty distribution.

"If a man like Herbert Hoover and a railway man were placed in control of all the distribution facilities of Europe for a year or two," he said, "the nations meanwhile submerged by their antipathies, the problem of supply would be largely solved. All the countries would benefit from a united effort of that sort, the countries that are now in a better position gaining strength from the strengthening of the weaker nations."

Tribute to Allied Leaders

Major-General Bliss paid high tributes to Marshal Foch, to Premier Clemenceau, and to Premier Lloyd George.

"In my opinion," he declared, "they won the war for the Allies. They were all thunderbolts of war, men of driving energy and subordinating everything else to the one idea of beating the enemy, then, when America came in, utilizing the American forces in such a way as to give the death blow. So from that point of view, we won the war and they won the war."

Referring to the military situation in Europe, Major-General Bliss said he believed the people of Europe would demand a reduction of their military establishments, now being maintained as a bulwark against Bolshevism. As soon as fear of a revival of German militarism and of Bolshevism were removed they would want smaller armies. As to the German danger, he thought the Treaty had made every effort to prevent militarism from rising again in Germany, while if militarism were kept down there, he saw no danger of a commercial Germany which the other nations could not meet fairly. He said he had the hope that through the democratization of Europe which had taken place, it would never be possible to start another such war as that which had been originated by small groups. Everybody in Europe is so tired of war, he said, that they would go a long way before taking note of certain acts which might lead to a possibility of war.

Value of Supreme Council

As to unity of military action and the Supreme Council, Major-General Bliss expressed the opinion that the war would have been of much shorter duration if the Supreme Council had been formed sooner. He doubted if the Russian debacle would have taken place if the council had been formed in 1914; and it was only through disaster in a military sense, caused by lack of unity, that the Allies finally were brought to see the necessity for this Supreme Council.

No better man could have been selected for the supreme command of the allied armies than Marshal Foch, said Major-General Bliss, for, aside from his military ability, he had a magnetic personality and was sympathetic with the officers and men of other nations with whom he had to deal. Even after he was given the full powers of a commander-in-chief, he consulted as far as possible with the leaders of the various armies.

Major-General Bliss declared that the morale of France was good, as was shown in the recent elections, and that as long as this determination to support the government existed there was no danger of Bolshevism there. The government in France as well as in other countries was in the hands of the people to an extent undreamed of before the war.

Taking Europe as a whole he said it was suffering greatly from lack of food supplies and would suffer more, but in some parts of France a production of 80 per cent was being reported and the same was true in some other countries; so that if there could be proper distribution of coal, raw materials and other supplies, there would not be much suffering. The trouble, he added, was over the control of supplies.

If the so-called Government of Russia would play fair with the world for 30 days and the distribution scheme were extended to Russia as well as the rest of Europe, he believed it would do much to check the spread of Bolshevism. There was plenty of food in Russia and even right up to the gates of Vienna and Budapest, but the people could not get it because they had nothing to give in exchange which would satisfy the farmers who did not want a depreciated currency, but products equal in value to that which they gave.

COAL PRODUCTION IN SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Marked increase in production of coal in fields under the jurisdiction of the regional coal committee for the southern district is reported, and as a result the emergency order restricting householders to the purchase of not more than one ton of domestic coal at a time has been cancelled. Reports indicate that on December 16 production

was 5 per cent higher than normal production for an extended period before the strike, which latter was based upon loadings at mines in Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee and those within the jurisdiction of the southern region in Illinois and Indiana.

For the period before the strike 4633 cars daily were loaded in this region, where on December 16 there were 4890 cars loaded, some mines showing a loading percentage of 137 per cent. It is reported that practically all the coal mines in Arkansas are now in operation. Recent overflows resulted in some falling off of production in Alabama fields, where some labor scarcity is reported and where the removal of coal cars to other fields during the strike is causing some apprehension relative to the ability to move the coal as fast as it is expected to be produced after the holidays.

LABOR LEADERS ON CANADIAN PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Two leading labor men addressed large meetings here, the one being Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, whilst the other was P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer of the same organization. Mr. Moore spoke before the Independent Labor Party and gave a résumé of the business, which was concluded at the industrial conference held recently in Washington, at which Mr. Moore was one of the Canadian representatives. He explained the reason for the non-acceptability of the 48-hour week in place of the eight-hour day by saying that it was felt there was not enough work in some industries to keep the employees busy on certain days. Consequently employers, whilst observing the 48-hour week, might compel workmen to labor more than eight hours on certain days.

Touching the question of women in the labor world, Mr. Moore said that there were many women working in Canada who were doing work equally as hard as it could be done by men, and who were not receiving the same remuneration merely because they were women. Speaking of the Independent Labor Party entering politics, the president of the Trades and Labor Congress said that what was wanted was politics to be played as a duty by serious thinking people and not as a game.

Mr. Draper who spoke before the Great War Veterans' Association also dealt shortly with the Labor Conference at Washington, and urged upon his hearers the necessity of Capital and Labor drawing closer together in the problems of reconstruction.

OWNERSHIP OF REFRIGERATOR CARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—In connection with the question of packer-owned meat refrigerator cars in the United States, The Railway Age says that packing-house products are regularly handled in Canada by railroad-owned refrigerators. In this country the big packers own their own refrigerator cars and the railroads' supply of such cars which may be available for other meat packing concerns is small, according to evidence adduced by the National Wholesale Grocers Association in its suit against the railroads. The Federal Trade Commission has urged that the packers be divorced from ownership of refrigerator cars, and several bills in the United States Senate have embodied such provision. The settlement brought about by A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, allows the packers to retain their refrigerator cars for the transformation of packing-house products.

CALL FOR FINAL SUFFRAGE MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The official call has just been issued by the National American Woman Suffrage Association for its fifty-first—and probably its last, annual convention, to be held in Chicago, February 12-18. The call invites suffragists to gather to honor their pioneers, adding: "Let us tell the world of the ever buoyant hope, born of the assurance of justice and the inevitability of our cause, which has given our army of workers the unswerving courage and determination which has at last overcome every obstacle and attained its object. 'Turning to the future let us inquire how best we can now serve our beloved Nation. Let us ask what political parties want of us, and we will tell them.'"

The call is signed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the association, and by its other officers.

INTERNATIONAL COMITY URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Speaking as the guest of honor at a banquet of the Dominion Grange, an organization of farmers, the Premier, E. C. Drury, touched upon several interesting topics, one of which was Canada's international relations. I believe one of the things we all should work for is good will between this country and the country to the south of us," he said. The coming forward of the common people in the new movement which swept the country would be, in his opinion, "a great surfeit of international relations." They must turn upon anyone so wicked as to stir up passions between the two countries. Such a thing had been done in the past by politicians. "It is part of my religion," the Premier added, "that I should do all in my power to cultivate good relations between Canada and the United States. We want that boundary kept without a gun or fort, not now only, but forever."

MEXICO DEFENDS PETROLEUM POLICY

Embassy in Washington Insists
Potential Production Cannot
Be Regarded as Controlling
Volume of Available Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Mexican Embassy replied yesterday to the statement recently issued by the Association of Oil Producers in Mexico, to the effect that "the potential production of fuel oil in Mexico has no more to do with the Mexican fuel supply available to American transport and industry than the potential coal production of the United States had to do with the recent shortage of coal."

The embassy says that, "for the information of the American people, it presents the following facts." The potential capacity of the 310 oil-producing wells in Mexico at this date is 2,000,000 barrels a day, out of which about 220,000 barrels, or a little over 10 per cent, are being extracted daily for exportation and home consumption.

These figures show a margin of about 1,780,000 barrels per day to be drawn upon by simply opening the valves of the wells. By lack of storage capacity, pipe lines, tankers, or other means of transportation, are incapacitated from drawing upon the full capacity of their wells, their problem would not be solved by boring new wells which would only increase the present over-capacity.

The Mexican Government is not preventing the production or the exportation of oil by any owners thereof, and while in four or six cases it has been deemed expedient to exact compliance from those who have disregarded the laws and regulations bearing on the boring of new wells, there is no cause to fear a shortage of Mexican oil supply attributable to any action of the Mexican Government.

The shortage may be caused by oil producers or by transportation companies who cannot or do not wish to ship this article out of Mexico.

It was announced by the Secretary of State yesterday that all outstanding unused licenses issued prior to September 30, 1919, by the War Trade Board, for the exportation of arms or ammunition to Mexico, will be of no effect after January 1, 1920. It was said that the situation regarding the exportation of arms to Mexico is not changed by this order, but it serves notice that the restrictions on such exportations are to be enforced.

The State Department is not yet informed of the release of the two American sailors arrested at Mazatlan, but it is considered probable that the reports of such release from Mexico City are correct.

NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE CRITICIZED BY EDITOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"The radical anti-government forces of the world are combined to make the United States their next battle ground," said Rome G. Brown, a Minneapolis (Minnesota) editor and publisher, in an address before the Middlesex County Bar Association. "Millions of rubles of Russian-Bolshevik money are being poured into this country to finance the organization," Mr. Brown said that the Farmers Non-Partisan League is allied with the I. W. W., and that it, with its originator, A. C. Townley, constitutes the greatest menace to the republican institutions of the country today.

"In this struggle which is now upon us," he said, "the loyal Republican, the loyal Democrat, the loyal citizen, should stand behind him all thought of precedent, of existing party lines, and unite in the new American party in a fight for Americanism versus Socialism."

PAY OF CLOTHING WORKERS RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—About 40,000 clothing workers here affiliated with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America have been given an increase in wages by clothing firms connected with the National Industrial Federation of Clothing Manufacturers, comprising practically all of the big manufacturing concerns in the Chicago market. An increase of 20 per cent is given to all in the occupation where the average earnings for a 44-hour week are \$30 or less and 5 per cent to those where the wage earnings are \$50 or more a week. An increase of \$6 per week is given where the average earnings are from \$39 to \$50.

APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR RADICAL INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"An appropriation of \$15,000 is sought by the committee appointed by the Mayor of Boston to combat radicalism in this city. Alexander Whiteside, chairman of the committee, said the aim of the organization would be to 'suppress unpatriotic activities and eradicate anti-American tenets and tendencies,' and to promote Americanization. The support of existing organizations will be asked in this work."

A controversy has arisen here over the attitude taken by the office of the district attorney of Suffolk County toward the appearance recently in the Girls High School of Mollie Olgin, who lectured on Russia. A statement was issued yesterday by Francis A. Smith, head of the history department at the school, in which it was declared

that Mr. Olgin's address at the school was concerned wholly with conditions in Russia under the Tsar's government, that no reference was made to the Soviet Government, and that the whole speech was admirably done, and contained not a phrase or a word to which a loyal American could take exception.

SAVINGS UNDER DRY LAW CITED

Economic Gains Due to Prohibition
Shown to Be Adequate to
Soon Liquidate National Debt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In view of the drop in the market prices of various issues of Liberty bonds, the Anti-Saloon League calls the attention of those who subscribed to them as a matter of patriotism to the fact that under prohibition, which was passed through a combination of patriotism and morality, there will, within the period that the bonds have to run, be saved in actual money to the American people more than the principal and interest on all of the war bonds issued.

"A saving of \$2,500,000,000 a year, and vastly more than that at recent prices representing the cash paid for liquor, will not only pay the principal and interest of all Liberty and Victory bonds, but will increase general prosperity by bringing into the investor class a host who never before had surplus funds, that these bond issues will not only go back to par, but reach a premium which will substantially reward the advocates of patriotism, principle and prohibition who hold onto them," says William H. Anderson, New York superintendent of the league.

"While the actual cash paid out for liquor did not in normal times greatly exceed \$2,500,000,000 a year, the total cost of the traffic, including crime, pauperism, insanity, shortened life, lessened efficiency, decreased production, and so forth, has been nearer \$10,000,000,000, and the aggregate saving to America will be sufficient, if it could be capitalized, to wear out the war indebtedness in not to exceed four to five years. The biblical statement, 'righteousness exalteth a nation,' finds striking exemplification in the fact that the adoption of the righteous policy of prohibition will enable America to effect a saving which will absorb the entire money cost of her righteous participation in the war for the protection of civilization and human freedom."

Suspect Extradited

Italian Accused of Violating Dry Law
Brought Back From France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Violators of the prohibition laws of the United States were warned yesterday by the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the intent of the bureau to hunt them down, even if they escape to foreign countries. The case of Antonio Spinozzi, an Italian, who was arrested in Havre, France, and brought back to face trial in Bethlehem County, Pennsylvania, was cited as follows: "Spinozzi was the owner of a houseboat which was anchored in the Allegheny River opposite the Vandergrift distilleries. He is alleged to have broken into one of the warehouses and removed therefrom several barrels of whisky, which he sold to residents of Washington County, Pennsylvania. Evidently aware that investigation was being made, Spinozzi fled, sailing from New York on a boat that was due to arrive at Le Havre, September 24."

"On assurances from the Department of Justice that the offenses with which he was charged are extraditable, the solicitor of the Department of State cable to the American Consul at Le Havre to have him detained. He was brought back to the United States by Agent D. J. Chapin and George Marker, a Pennsylvania detective."

EFFORT MADE TO STOP BUS LINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Brooklyn City Railroad Company has brought suit against the city of New York to compel it to cease operating busses in competition with the city car lines, and notice has been served upon Grover A. Whalen, commissioner of plant and structures, that a temporary injunction, to restrain him from operating the bus lines, will be applied for in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn on January 12. The company alleges that the defendant failed to obtain necessary certificates from the Public Service Commission, and that the permit of the Board of Estimate was not obtained properly. It is said that about 100 busses are being operated in Brooklyn.

DECLINE IN PORK PRICES EXPLAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—With regard to the decline in fresh pork prices recently, F. W. Waddell, manager of the pork and provision department of Armour & Co., said that fresh pork prices are always coming down at this time of the year. Receipts, he added, are not what they ought to be, due to inability to get railroad cars. Cured pork products anticipated curtailment of export shipments on account of the uncertainty of foreign exchange and fell abnormally three or four weeks ago, remaining steady ever since. The fresh pork decline is attributable to local country killing and to more plentiful receipts.

PROHIBITIONISTS TOLD TO BE ALERT

Liquor Interests Said to Be Active
in Seeking Appointment of
Unsympathetic Officials for
Enforcing the Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Though the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is to go into effect on January 16 and under the Volstead Act ample machinery for enforcement of the law is provided, prohibition leaders are emphasizing the need of an alert public support if prohibition is to receive full justification in the eyes of the world. Men close in touch with the situation assert that the liquor interests are not passing any opportunities to discredit prohibition and are at present extremely active in their efforts to secure appointment as prohibition enforcement officials of men whose sympathies are known to be with the distillers and brewers.

"It would surprise the public," said a prohibition leader to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "if they knew the history of a great many of the candidates for prohibition enforcement positions in this State alone, and the situation that exists here is only a duplicate of what exists in practically every State. With our knowledge of the history of the sale of liquor in Massachusetts we are able to identify these men as anti-prohibitionists and likely to prove inactive and inefficient officials for no other reason than to discredit prohibition and obstruct the coming of the multitude of benefits which a full measure of enforcement is sure to bring to the people of this country."

"Everywhere influences are at work to defeat prohibition. Every untoward circumstance is twisted and contorted into an argument against the greatest blessing that has fallen upon this country in generations. Incidents that have no relation to the operation of prohibition are flaunted before the eyes of the people as arguments in favor of a return to conditions which unquestionably would furnish material for the flame which those who would destroy our democracy are seeking to fan into life. And to further attempt to bolster up their cause, the liquor interests are doing their utmost to defeat many clean, virile American candidates for office and elect those whose affiliations are such as to give promise of subservience to their dictation."

"The dry forces, therefore, must be exceedingly alert in the first year of prohibition. Every true American citizen believes in law and order and just and impartial enforcement. He is already noting the beneficial effects of a regime of war-time prohibition and he shudders at the thought of what might have happened in the various great industrial disturbances that have visited the United States since the war ended had the open sale of liquor been permitted. It is a pretty fair assumption that candidates for public office who are known to be friends of prohibition are in general clean men who will serve the people honestly and well. The people, therefore, we feel sure, will give their support to these men rather than to jeopardize the future of a movement that is to mean so much to the world."

Violators Run Big Risk

Authorities in Boston Active—Liquor
Brings High Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Local authorities are working with the federal and state officials in an effort to apprehend all violators of the dry law in this locality. Illicit trading in liquor is being undertaken, but offenders will receive drastic treatment, it is said. The risk of the enterprise is a large factor in the high prices that are being asked for alcoholic liquors, most of which are said to be of a very inferior grade, by the "bootleggers" who are making a precarious income from such sales.

Prices run five times as high as they did in June, it is asserted.

Much attention is being devoted at present to sales of cider. The Volstead Act permits the sale of hard cider, provided nothing is added to it to increase its alcoholic content. Hard cider, however, sometimes contains as much as 8 or 9 per cent of alcohol. It is said. The demand for cider has been so great, however, that men in close touch with the situation believe there is little real hard cider on the market. Some dealers have added sugar to sweet cider, which is a violation of the law, and others have added water, which is said to give the illusion that the drink is hard cider instead of sweet cider.

Several dealers in cider have already attracted the attention of the authorities, and prosecutions may be brought against a considerable number, it is thought. Cider prices are abnormally high. From two to three times the prices before prohibition became effective, and although the saloons which have still remained open have few patrons, it is said that cider is more in demand than the "near-beer" and other so-called beverages with which the places are stocked.

Under the War-Time Prohibition Act certain privileges are allowed which will end with the introduction of prohibition under the constitutional amendment. After January 16 of next year, the sale of cider containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol will be prohibited.

STATE CONSTABULARY REFUSES TO QUIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DENVER, Colorado—A committee of the state Senate has prepared for introduction a resolution inaugurating an inquiry into the state constabulary. The constabulary was expected to go out of existence last July 15, as a result of the action of the regular session of the state Legislature in cutting off all funds for its support after that date. When the financial support was withdrawn on July 15 the constabulary continued to function, however, its members devoting most of their time to apprehending persons accused of violating the state prohibition laws. Col. Clifton H. Wilder, head of the constabulary, conducted a sale of surplus equipment in the hands of his department, especially overcoats, which were offered at private sales at low figures. The receipts from this sale were not turned into the state treasury, as they would not then be available for the support of the constabulary, but were used directly for that purpose, it is alleged. The state Senate resolution will demand an accounting of these funds, as the state Treasurer already has done, and Governor Oliver H. Shoup will be called before an investigating committee to explain why he permitted the constabulary to continue the exercise of police authority after July 15.

REFORESTATION IN MONTANA AND IDAHO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

MISSOULA, Montana—Progress in reforestation work is indicated in reports made by the forest service of district No. 1, including Montana and northern Idaho, of the work carried on in the national forests during the past decade. In the spring of 1919, the first planting work was undertaken in the district by the forest service. Of the trees planted at that time, 27.5 per cent are still alive and growing, while 42.1 per cent of the trees planted in the fall season are making excellent progress.

SAN DIEGO A NAVAL BASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Establishment of a naval base at San Diego, California, is authorized in a general order signed yesterday by the Secretary of the Navy. The new base will consist of the naval station, the naval fuel depot, naval hospital, marine barracks, the radio station, repair station, and such other naval activities as are now or may hereafter be established in San Diego or the immediate vicinity.

NEBRASKA'S WORK ON CONSTITUTION

Americanization and Religious
Problems Faced Combine to
Make the Task of Revision
One of Unusual Importance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—Whether the Americanization program that the last Nebraska Legislature enacted into law is to stand, is the issue being drawn in the state convention now engaged in writing a new Constitution for the State. The German Lutherans and German (Roman) Catholics conducted a quiet campaign to control the convention, and were successful in getting about a third of the members, sufficient, under the law creating the convention, to obtain submission separately of any amendment they desire. The issue is being forced upon them by the opposition. Judge Wilbur F. Bryant, a (Roman) Catholic whose election was fought by Germans of that faith, has submitted four amendments. One practically abolishes all parochial schools by providing that the Legislature shall arrange for the free instruction and universal compulsory education in the common schools of the State of all children from 5 years upward until each child has completed the eighth grade or failed. Compulsory attendance would not extend beyond 18 years of age.

Another amendment subjects to taxation all property used for religious or charitable purposes, now tax-free. Another declares that the right of the State to control and to direct the purely secular education of children shall be absolute, universal, indivisible, and inviolate, and says the right of parents to instruct their children in religious matters shall not be questioned. Another bars from the suffrage all persons above 20 who are not able to read the federal and state constitutions in English understandably. Capt. Walter L. Anderson, who was provost marshal for Nebraska during the war, a member of the convention, has submitted this amendment:

"Ability of the people to freely communicate with and understand each other is essential to a republican form of government, and a common language being therefore a necessity to the people of this State, the right of the people to such a common language shall never be denied or in any way impaired or abridged. To that end the American language, the language of the Declaration of Independence, of the federal Constitution and this Constitution, is hereby declared to be such language and the official language of this State, and all public proceedings, records, and publications shall be in that language and no other, and no person shall be taught any other language in any school, either public or private, until such person shall have attained the age of 14 years and shall be able to understandingly read, write, and speak such American language."

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Constitutional amendments proposed by the Reconstruction Commission appointed by Gov. A. E. Smith have been approved by the special committee on the same subject of the City Club. The two amendments would limit the election of state officials to the governor, lieutenant-governor, and comptroller; empower the governor to appoint administrative state officials; place upon him sole responsibility for all executive features of state government; and lengthen the terms of elective officials from two years to four. The state comptroller would perform functions of audit only, his powers and duties to be defined by the Legislature. This would relieve him of a great variety of purely administrative duties which are imposed upon him at present. The committee proposed a few minor changes in the report.

Tremont and
Boylston Sts.,
Boston

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

After Holiday Mark-Down Sale

Beginning Friday morning and continuing for the next
30 business days we shall offer at reduced prices our Fall
and Winter Stocks of

Wraps, Tailored Suits, Furs, Gowns, Dresses, Petticoats, Separate Skirts, Sweaters, Waists, etc.

Never before have the stocks been more complete nor the
values greater than at this particular sale.

MEYER JONASSON & CO.

BRITISH PROSPECTS IN TRADE REVIEWED

Sir Auckland Geddes Declares Industrial Outlook Is "Partly Full of Promise, but Sees Dark Clouds to Be Dispelled"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Sir Auckland Geddes, speaking in the Guildhall at a meeting of the Industrial League and Council, at which the Lord Mayor presided, said that the industrial outlook was partly full of brilliant promise, but there were also dark clouds, which, however, it was within their own power to dissipate.

Referring to the molder's strike, Sir Auckland said it would be unfortunate for a few employers, but it was a disaster for the whole body of the employed. The country was short of all sorts of machinery, and the strike would penetrate the whole field of employment. There still remained, since the war, a certain unreasonable element in the country that seemed incapable of understanding that literally industry was in a state of revolution, owing to the changes resulting from the war. Without concentrated study and cooperation throughout they would have dislocations, storms, collisions, and loss to the community as a whole, and with these would come a rise in prices which, in themselves were such a cause for unrest and dissatisfaction.

Emigration During War

In explaining the readjustments which were necessary, Sir Auckland said that the country was already employing in industry more than 300,000 more men and women than had been employed before the war, and with the return of men from the services, it would be necessary to employ almost another million in industry. They would require to employ over 15,000,000 instead of, as before the war, 13,500,000. The additions, Sir Auckland Geddes explained, came primarily from the stoppage of emigration for five years.

Continuing, he said that the fall in the value of money which was usually spoken of as the rise in prices made it absolutely necessary for many who had lived as dependents to go out to work. Then the increased independence of women had its counterpart in making men who formerly would have supported their daughters as a duty. "Well, women claim to be equal with men, let them work in the same way." In addition, there were reinforcements from non-industrial groups employed in house service, indoor and outdoor, as establishments were being cut down.

Readjustment of Output

Employment in industry presupposed production, and production was only of value if there was absorption of the articles produced, and so they had to face in the immediate future the finding of markets which would absorb the produce of more people than the old markets were capable of absorbing. They had in front of them not only the problem of employing all these extra workers, but of readjusting their output of various classes of goods to meet the demands of the new markets, partly supplied in the past from France, Germany, Austria, and Italy.

He did not wish it to be inferred that it was impossible to employ this large number of people, but it could only be done in the spirit of determination shown in the past. As a result of changes in wages and hours they had a whole series of consequential readjustments to undertake. The mere fact that the daily average of work had fallen meant an increase in the cost of production quite apart from the wages. With the result that the prices for export goods being up, and the cost of living being up, they had started a vicious circle. All that affected the power of competition. At the present moment the whole of their industries were resting upon an artificial basis. They were selling at a cost below the actual cost. So far as this price was produced from coal exported, it was not having a direct effect on their industry, but in so far as it was got from bunkers, it was having a direct effect in freights on raw material and on outward freights.

Fuel Position Difficult

Nothing was giving the government greater anxiety than the fuel position. They were in the extraordinarily difficult position that the pushing forward of their industry meant the pushing of the industry into a nose, and the more they pushed, the tighter that nose would draw, unless more coal was produced and gotten away from the mines, or unless some other form of fuel could be gotten to take its place. Both these remedies were being applied.

The use of oil, however, transformed the basis of the whole pre-war industrial system; special ships had to go out to get oil, the ships that went for raw material went out partly empty and the goods coming back had to pay double freights; while, at the other end, they had not the coal as formerly to pay for the raw materials. There were a thousand minor factors. The changes in the coal industry were moving in the direction of making the rest of the country much more independent of coal than before, but at a price which the whole country had to pay. That carried with it a complete change and a permanent change in the wage levels. That, Sir Auckland continued, ought to carry with it another change in the direction of raising the work value—he did not say the work cost—in everything that was sold by Great Britain, in her export trade, and if that were to be done, they had to get in industry a higher level of skill in every direction. They required, as a nation, to take stock of their position; and to realize that the war had

profoundly and permanently modified their industrial life.

New Outlook in Industry

All this meant technical instruction, education, and training; really a completely new outlook in industry, raising its whole status. The great readjustments necessary could only be made if employers and employed clearly understood what was going on. Britain had, in his opinion, after most careful study, the greatest opportunity in her history, but they must rely on the intelligent cooperation of every one. The British Government was not built for the taking over of the whole of industry. Their sort of government could only provide opportunities for instruction and information, and be ready to help at any moment. But the industries themselves, employers and employed, and the merchants, had to be the keen molders, the keen architects of the new structure of industry which must arise.

URUGUAY'S PART IN THE WAR IS PRAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—A distinguished company was present at the invitation of the government at dinner at Lancaster House (London Museum) to meet His Excellency, Dr. Juan D. Buero, special Ambassador from Uruguay, and Madame Buero. Sir Auckland Geddes with whom was Lady Geddes, presided, and among those present were Sir Maurice and Lady de Bunsen, Lord Lee of Fareham and Lady Lee, Sir Alfred and Lady Mond, Sir Ernest Pollock, M. P., and Lady Pollock, Lord and Lady Bryce, Sir Frederick Pollock, Don F. R. Vidella, Sir Arthur Steel Maitland, M. P., and Lord and Lady Emmott.

Sir Auckland Geddes, proposing the toast of Dr. Juan Buero and Madame Buero, recalled the assistance rendered to the Allies by Uruguay during the war. She had broken off relations with Germany in the autumn of 1917, he said, and though she had not declared war she proved herself in many ways more helpful than an ally. She had enabled them to use her wireless stations to communicate with the Falkland Islands, and warships in the Southern Seas, she had enabled them to lay a cable to the Falkland Islands which had proved of inestimable value, and she had passed a decree preventing German submarines from entering her neutral waters. But their sentiments, as a sporting people, had been stirred to their greatest depth when Uruguay had offered to send a ship entirely at her own expense to bring home Sir Ernest Shackleton and the survivors of his expedition to the Southern Seas at a time when Great Britain was not in a position to send a ship herself.

They were proud that British capital and engineering skill linked with Uruguayan energy had helped to develop that country. Uruguay produced meat, hides, wool, and all products of pastoral industry, and those were things which in an island like theirs they were inevitably short of. There could be no trade rivalry between the two countries because the one was supplemental to the other, and he hoped they would look forward to a friendly and trade cooperation for their mutual benefit which would know no end.

BRITISH BILL TO LIMIT COLLIERY PROFITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—In connection with the proposal to limit the profits of colliery owners the House of Commons passed the following resolution: "The council of the Imperial Commercial Association desires to record its protest against the principle under which the government proposes to limit the profits of colliery owners. The enforcement of this principle would be extremely unjust and would impose great hardship upon many of those who are financially interested in the coal trade. Apart from this consideration the council is of opinion that any principle of limiting profits is certain to do infinite harm to the trading ventures of this country. It will have the inevitable consequence of drying up the fountain of capital and will drive investors into other and more securely protected markets, where profits may be earned in proportion to the risk undertaken. The council strongly protests against any interference with the free rights of capital to earn profits which will adequately compensate investors for the risks they undertake."

The Mining Association of Great Britain held a meeting of protest against the government bill to limit colliery profits in London recently. Mr. Evan Williams presiding. The following resolution was passed: "That this meeting of the Mining Association of Great Britain, representing the coal owners of England, Scotland, and Wales, records its emphatic protest against the proposal of the government to promote a bill in Parliament to limit colliery profits to an average of 1s. 2d. per ton on the coal raised, and expresses its settled conviction that any parliamentary interference in the direction of limiting the earnings of any section of those engaged in an industry, whether owners or workmen, is not only economically unsound, but disastrous to that encouragement of initiative, energy, and enterprise, essential to the success of industrial undertakings, and would undoubtedly prevent the flow of the necessary capital into any industry crippled by such pernicious legislative enactments."

BRITISH CLERGY ASK FOR DRINK CONTROL

Deputation From Temperance Council Confers With Mr. Lloyd George on Inclusion of "Nine Points" in Future Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—A deputation from the Temperance Council of the Christian Churches of England and Wales waited upon the Prime Minister at 10 Downing Street to urge the importance of temperance reform. It is understood that none of the speakers proposed total prohibition, but an official account of their representations is held over, as also is the reply made to them by the Prime Minister. The proceedings were not open to the press. The deputation included representatives from 14 denominations.

The Archbishop of Canterbury introduced the deputation and the speakers were Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, the Rev. Henry Carter, the Bishop of London, Bishop Bidwell, representing the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, the Bishop of Croydon and Dr. Clifford.

The four principal points submitted for the Premier's consideration were: (1) Assurance of the support of the Christian churches in any legislation making for sobriety. (2) Maintenance of the present restrictions in any new legislation. (3) Insistence on the importance of the "Nine Points." (4) The attitude of the churches toward the Trade Bill.

The "Nine Points"

In regard to the matter of restriction, memorials were presented from the Houses of Convocation, Free Church leaders, and members of the medical profession. Each of these bodies included in its memorial the following resolution: "In view of the great advantages to the efficiency and moral well-being of the nation, and to public health and order which have followed the restrictions placed on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor during the war, we earnestly request His Majesty's government to maintain those restrictions until a satisfactory measure of reform has been enacted by Parliament."

The "Nine Points" on which the Temperance Council of the churches and today's deputation strongly insist are: (1) Sunday closing; (2) restriction of hours for the sale of drink on week days; (3) reduction of the number of licensed premises; (4) increase of the power of local licensing authorities; (5) control of clubs; (6) the abolition of grocers' licenses; (7) the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquor to young persons; (8) local option (defined as the right of a locality to vote on three options, viz., "no change," "reduction," "no license") and (9) the provision of alternatives to the liquor tavern for non-alcoholic refreshment, recreation, and social intercourse.

Suggestions to Receive Consideration

The Prime Minister was reminded that in December, 1918, he had written that so far as he was able to judge from the terms of a letter submitted to him, the fundamentals embodied in the "Nine Points" were "those which he had upheld for many years, and that he was of opinion that the time would soon arrive when this question would have to be dealt with in a comprehensive manner. Meantime he felt that the country ought to try to benefit from the experiences during the war in relation to the regulation and control of the drink traffic by the State."

In regard to the Liquor Trade Licensing Bill, 1919, the deputation offered a number of criticisms, while approving the provision that clubs must make annual application for registration, and the prohibition of the "long pull," the memorialists condemned the proposal to abolish the licensing justices and a number of other proposals including the extension of the present Sunday hour for the sale and supply of drink from five to seven in London, and from five to six in the country.

The Prime Minister replied at some length to the representations made to him, and undertook that they should have careful consideration. Apart from this, the only information which the deputation felt at liberty to communicate afterward was that it considered the results of the meeting with the Prime Minister and Mr. H. A. L. Fisher very satisfactory.

DR. MANNIX DISSENTS FROM HUGHES POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office
BENDIGO, Victoria—While visiting this city prior to the elections, Archbishop Mannix, head of the Roman Catholic Church in Victoria, criticized the policy speech delivered a few days previously by the Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes.

He said in part: "The most important, or rather most interesting thing about this meaning (Mr. Hughes') was that nothing definite came out of it at all. I hope the farmers will put forward their questions to the Prime Minister and persevere until they are answered, as I know that the answers will not be satisfactory. A number of people at this gathering want to see Mr. Hughes' majority here reduced; in fact, reduced so much that he will not be returned at all. I am not speaking now as a politician, for I do not claim to have the wisdom of one. In every play the Prime Minister has staged, I have been hammered. But I observe now that I have dropped off the stage altogether. There is no talk yet about Dr. Mannix, and no talk about Sinn Fein."

Archbishop Mannix declared that the Prime Minister's speech was no more consistent than a patchwork quilt. Mr. Hughes told people that Australia was in need of a tariff and

that he was going to deal with the profiteer. He had been a long time in power but had not given Australia a tariff. He (Dr. Mannix) understood that Mr. Hughes had been a free trader all his life—what Mr. Hughes was now he did not know, neither did anybody else—and he was surrounded by politicians who were free traders. In regard to the profiteers, he would like to ask Mr. Hughes on land, and asking that the primary producers got a fair deal. That was a very wise advocacy, for if Mr. Hughes and the people associated with him could not capture the support of the producers of Victoria and Australia by fair means they would get it by other methods.

Dr. Mannix also spoke in praise of Mr. Ryan, who had resigned his position as Premier of Queensland, to lead the Labor Party against Mr. Hughes, nominally as campaign director.

LORD CHANCELLOR ON POLICY OF MINISTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—It was quite like old times to find himself at an East End meeting and to be introduced as F. E. Smith, a name to which he had learned to grow attached, said the Lord Chancellor, Lord Birkenhead, who was the principal speaker at an inaugural meeting of the ministerial speaking campaign in support of the government, held in the Great Assembly Hall, Mile End Road, London, Mr. W. R. Preston, M.P., for Mile End, presided, supported by the Coalitionist M.P.s for the surrounding constituencies, the chairman and other officers of the East End Liberal and Unionist Party Associations. The great hall, which seats 5000 people, was filled, and though there was a certain amount of interruption during the speeches, it was quite good-humored.

Making mistakes as fallible human beings Lord Birkenhead continued—and even those who thought they could carry on the government better made mistakes—he wished to say that the years they had held office and especially the last, with all its difficulties and disappointments, had been years of which no minister need be ashamed when he came before an audience of his fellow countrymen. Governments of the world over failed to anticipate what they had to face in the months following the armistice.

"I claim," he said, "that a real and honest attempt has been made by this government to increase the wages of the working classes, corresponding to the growth of the price of commodities. I would ask those who call themselves the mouthpiece of the working classes, to remember that they did not always see the expression in the same sense that the majority of their countrymen do. They sometimes forget those classes—in my judgment the most tragically afflicted class of the war—the lower middle class and the small tradesmen class, the classes that live on their inconsiderable fixed incomes, and pay all the increased taxation, who have no trade unions, and whose incomes are not increased in relation with the increase in prices of commodities. We have tried to understand every grievance they brought forward, and where we could we have tried to rectify it."

RECONSTRUCTION IN LIBERATED REGIONS

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France—A correspondent of the "Excelsior" has obtained from Mr. Naudin, Prefect of the Department of the North some interesting information concerning what has been done for the liberated regions.

Mr. Naudin said that immediately after the liberation the staff of his department was installed at Lille, where it began work the day after that city was handed over.

Their first duty was the bringing back of the refugees he continued, and so far transport had been provided for the return of 180,000 families. During the past four months, more than 1,000,000,000 francs had been allowed for the whole of the department, both for urgent and immediate help, and for the repair of damages resulting from the war.

Among the many duties, which have been performed by Mr. Naudin's department, are to be included the procuring of cloth and material for the making of clothes and dresses, the rebuilding of houses and restoring of furniture, the clearing of the soil and providing instruments and machines for the restarting of agriculture.

During November the construction of 4000 wooden barracks had been started bringing the total up to over 8000. Besides this there were hopes that nearly 4000 British barracks would be added.

KING'S MESSAGE TO TANK CORPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The following message from the King, their Colonel-in-Chief, was received by officers, past and present, of the tank corps, at a dinner on the anniversary of the Battle of Cambrai: "I sincerely thank the officers of the tank corps for their loyal greeting on this great anniversary in the history of the corps." The King's message was in reply to the following telegram sent to His Majesty earlier in the evening: "Officers past and present, tank corps, attending tonight the anniversary of the Cambrai Battle, send their loyal greetings to their Colonel-in-Chief."

AFRICANS' RIGHTS IN WORLD MARKETS

Resolution Is Adopted by British Anti-Slavery Society Demanding Right of Natives to Sell Produce Where They Will

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—"The right of native races to dispose of their produce in the open markets of the world" was urged at a public meeting convened by the Anti-Slavery and Abolition Protection Society lately held at Caxton Hall to consider the West African export duties and restrictions. John W. Wilson, M.P., presided in the absence of Earl Beauchamp, who has intimated his intention of raising the subject in the House of Lords.

Sir Harry Johnston, who was also unable to attend, sent a message expressing the view that the policy of differential duties was one on which the whole nation and empire should be consulted. If entered upon it must be with the full knowledge that it would lead to trouble with the native races and serious dissatisfaction on the part of other European, American, and Asiatic powers, not themselves endowed with African territory. Already it was causing the French Government to return to a policy of protection. They must never forget, he added, that they had been tacitly permitted by the rest of the civilized world to accumulate an empire of over 13,000,000 square miles on the understanding that it was to be an empire based on complete freedom of trade.

Favoring the Trusts

The chairman said it was plausibly claimed that the new policy with regard to West African produce allowed foodstuffs or raw materials to come into England on better terms than those on which they went into other countries. They did not want their country to be committed to it in direct antagonism to the wishes of the native population in those vast territories without realizing how fraught with future mischief it was. It was the very opposite of colonial preference, because it put the colonies at a disadvantage by limiting their trade. The immediate result was to play into the hands of large trusts and corporations in Great Britain. It was setting a bad example to other mandatory states and hampering the early work of the League of Nations.

Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton moved a resolution demanding the early restoration to the natives of West Africa of their right to dispose of their produce as and where they wished. He asked whether they were to introduce the new rule of exploiting the

resources of their dependencies, particularly in the interests of a certain limited group of manufacturers in Britain.

Lord Emmott, who seconded the resolution, said he should support Earl Beauchamp in raising the matter in the House of Lords. The whole policy to him was a mystery, and it was their duty to demand some explanation. It was said that these proposals had been put forward by the Ministry of Food, but he did not think there was any shortage of oils in Britain which made it necessary from that standpoint. The reason given for this impost was protection against Germany, but for that reason, in his opinion, it was not wanted. During the period of the war their business in palm kernels had expanded enormously, and in face of that who could imply that protection against Germany was needed at the present time?

British Fair Play

The duty was wholly against the traditions which directed the Colonial Office when he had the honor of being connected with it, and was wholly against the policy taught by a great administrator like Lord Cromer, whose view was that their policy should be directed for the benefit of the native country which they governed and never for the financial advantage of the traders of Britain. It would, he said, injure their most precious possession in regard to their colonial empire, namely, their reputation for fair play. It was a policy which they might have bitter cause to regret.

P. A. Molteni said that immediately they had put the duty on, the French put on a prohibitive duty on colonial produce, especially on oleaginous seeds, and translated into French the White Paper giving the report of the committee which proposed the changes. If they led the way in this kind of exclusive policy, and France followed, was it not clear that Belgium would want to follow? She controlled the great Free Trade territory of the Congo in which a great amount of British capital was sunk.

According to the covenant of the League of Nations, they were to treat African territories as trustees for the natives and to secure for them freedom in the trade of all nations. There was no colony which would accept such dictation from them as the imposition of the duty implied.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

IRISH PRESS ON LAND FOR FORMER SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland—As might have been expected, the Land for Former Soldiers Bill is heartily welcomed by the Unionist press, faintly so by the Nationalist, and denounced by Sinn Fein. The last named see in it only

the grouping together of loyal soldier colonists who would be well able to look after themselves. The Irish Times expects that portion of the bill to find most favor which provides the men with facilities to secure houses to which two acres of land are attached, as it is thought that few men will aspire to become regular farmers.

The Northern Whig praises the bill, especially that portion dealing with houses with allotments attached being placed under the Local Government Board, which, it says, is eloquent of the spirit that prevails over the greater part of Ireland, as if it had been left to the local authorities, nothing would have been done, for outside Ulster it is only too well known that the gallant men who have served their country are looked on and treated as pariahs.

The Belfast News-Letter draws attention to what has occurred in America where demobilized men were fired upon by I. W. W. anarchists, and says that in supporting Sinn Fein, the element is being supported which is treating Irishmen who have served in the war with such barbarity.

The Irish Independent is sorry that no Nationalist M. P. was present in the House during the second reading of the bill, for while conceding the justice of giving Irishmen, who had fought in the war allotments of land, it is, it says, sad to see so much legislation for the relief of land-hungry civilians being scrapped, as it were, by a stroke of the pen, without protest.

CHINESE SOCIALIST APPEAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—An appeal from Chinese Socialists to Socialists in the United States for aid in spreading Socialism in China is printed in The Eye-Opener, official organ of the Socialist Party. The appeal is signed by the "Chinese Propaganda Committee, Province of Shantung."

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ALLIES UNDO PURSE STRINGS FOR CHINA

Three Separate Loan Agreements Have Been Made With China by British and American Interests in Answer to Calls

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China—With three separate loan agreements contracted between the Chinese Government and British and American interests during the last month it becomes evident that the foreign governments, with or without official and definite agreement, have at last begun to loosen their purse strings in answer to the repeated calls of the Chinese Government for money.

Considerable surprise has been evinced by prominent foreigners and Chinese in Peking that large loans should be granted to the Chinese Government under private, instead of international agreement. For various reasons, however, both British and American state departments have refused for the past three years to loan money to China. Since American interests were withdrawn from the old consortium, which alone had the privilege of contracting political loans with China, the United States has not countenanced any but the most specific commercial loans for small amounts on the part of her nationals. Moreover, after 1918 the old consortium, consisting of Great Britain, France and Japan, has not advanced any money for political purposes to China, on the ground that it was first necessary for China to cease civil warfare before the financing of any government existing in China could be attempted.

Largest Loan by Chicago

Because of these facts, and because the Japanese Government has not offered, either officially or unofficially, so far as can be learned, to make any inquiry as to the object of the American and British loans, it is surmised in the capital that an understanding must exist between Japan and the other powers as to the future loan policy in regard to China.

Unofficially, criticisms have appeared in a few Japanese and Chinese vernacular papers of the loans to China. The largest loan, that of the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago, was contracted through John Jay Abbott, their recent representative in China, with Hsu En Yuan, a Chinese financier representing the Chinese Government, recently in America, and offers \$25,000,000 to the Chinese Government, plus \$5,000,000 to write off a former loan, on the security of the Chinese wine and tobacco tax. It is alleged by the representatives of the bank in Peking that the loan does not violate the four-power agreement to withhold money from China until the country was at peace, since by the loan contract broached between the bank and the Chinese Government in 1916, it was stated that the bank should have an option on all loans contracted in future on the security of the wine and tobacco revenue.

An editorial in the Tokyo Asahi, a leading Japanese journal, however, charges that the former loan of \$5,000,000 was used for political purposes at a time when the government was exceedingly hard up, and that there is no surety that this loan will not be used for similar purposes.

American Overseers of Loan

A second loan for \$5,500,000 has been contracted between the Chinese Government and the Pacific Development Corporation of New York, on the same security as the Abbott loan. The contracts for both these loans specify the purpose for which the money shall be used and provide for American overseers to see that the money is justly spent and accounted for.

It is alleged by the Chinese in Peking that the British Vickers Company loan of £1,600,000 for aeroplane construction violates the arms agreement of 1916, because a cash advance of £500,000, already paid, has gone to the War Department for administrative expenses, and is thus not devoted to "commercial purposes," as the contract specifies. The government has denied this statement, as well as all statements about the Abbott loan, regarding which official statements have come into many private hands in Peking.

Reforming Chinese Finance

General foreign opinion in Peking favors the breaking of the dam which allows a little financial current to flow into the empty Chinese treasury. It is felt that the Chinese may regard the American and British proposals for reforming Chinese financial methods with more favor when they see that Americans and British are as willing as the Japanese to lend to China.

In both China and Japan sentiment is expected to swing toward the plan for a reorganized four-power consortium with some administrative control over funds. China now realizes that Americans are willing to finance such a scheme liberally. Japan sees that American and British capital means to engage in China, and that if she expects to keep her influence in Peking she must agree to the plans shaped in Paris for the management of the new consortium. Otherwise she must compete at great disadvantage with practically unlimited resources of the international bankers of Great Britain and the United States, who will apparently control affairs in the Far East for the present.

DRASTIC PROPOSALS FOR SASKATCHEWAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Resolutions intended to improve moral and social conditions in the Dominion were passed at the annual congress of

the Saskatchewan Social Service Council at which temperance laws were the chief topic of discussion. By resolution it was decided that the fines for infractions of the Saskatchewan Temperance Act be increased and that the provincial government be asked to amend the act to this effect.

Other resolutions were passed as follows: That no increase in the percentage of alcohol be allowed in temperance beverages, to wit 1.13 per cent; that pool rooms in smaller communities should be converted into means of social uplift; that the government be urged to convert the jails into reformatory institutions where prisoners would be put to work and the wages they earned sent to support their families; that industrial alcohol be supplied by the inland revenue department and all forms of alcohol by the same authority to provincial vendors.

Other resolutions were passed urging that the provincial police be clothed with powers of inland revenue officers, or excise officers in handling illicit stills; that the Dominion Government make the business of race-track gambling a crime, and also demanding a more exacting censorship of moving pictures.

MARKED PROSPERITY OF NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The New Zealand budget for 1919 reveals the continued prosperity of the Dominion, in spite of war burdens. Revenue from practically all sources substantially increased during the financial year, notwithstanding the interruption to trade and the difficulties of overseas transport.

The revenue amounted to £22,352,000, an increase of £2,146,000 over the previous year, and £2,167,000 in excess of the estimate. The expenditure was more than £1,000,000 below the amount appropriated, and the surplus for the year amounted to £3,678,000. This had to be added to accumulated surpluses amounting to £11,560,000, and brought the money in hand up to £15,238,000.

New Zealand's direct war expenditure, exclusive of pensions and certain other home charges, amounted to £62,636,720 up to the end of the last financial year. All this money was provided by means of loans, and the surplus of revenue in hand represents excess taxation that might have been applied to war expenses. But the government believed that there might be financial difficulties at the end of the war, or during the war if peace did not come before the end of the fifth year, and that it would be sound policy to have a substantial cash balance in hand. The war loans have their own sinking funds, which will extinguish them within two generations.

The latest war loan, raised to meet demobilization and repatriation charges, including gratuities, has not been fully subscribed, and the compulsory powers possessed by the government are being exercised. The amount asked for was £10,000,000 and of this £8,000,000 (at 4½ per cent free of income tax) has been provided. The government has power by Act of Parliament to require any person who has not subscribed adequately and whose income exceeds £700 a year to subscribe three times the amount of his income tax averaged over the last three years. The interest payable in the case of compulsory subscriptions is 3 per cent instead of 4½ per cent. This form of conscription of wealth has proved an effective method of forcing the reluctant investor to do his duty to his country.

IMPERIAL WIRELESS COMMUNICATION PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, as chairman of the Imperial Communications Committee, has, with the approval of the Cabinet, appointed the following committee to prepare a complete scheme of imperial wireless communications in the light of modern wireless science and imperial needs, and in doing so: (1) to consider what high-power wireless stations it is desirable on commercial or strategic grounds that the Empire should ultimately possess; (2) to prepare estimates of the capital and annual costs of each station, the life of the plant and buildings, as taken for the calculation of depreciation, to include an adequate allowance for obsolescence; (3) to examine the probable amount of traffic and revenue which may be expected from each station; (4) to place the stations recommended in their order of urgency.

The committee is composed as follows: The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Norman, Bart., M. P. (chairman); F. J. Brown, M. A., B. Sc., Rear Admiral; F. L. Field, C. B., C. M. G., Sir John Snell, M. Inst. C. E., Prof. Joseph Ernest Petavel, D. Sc., F. R. S., W. H. Eccles, D. Sc., M. I. E. E., James Swinburne, M. Inst. C. E., F. R. S., L. B. Turner, M. A. (Cantab); secretary, Brig.-Gen. S. H. Wilson, C. B., C. M. G., assistant secretary, Lieut.-Col. C. G. Crawley, R. M. A., M. I. E. E.

All communications in connection with the committee should be addressed to the secretary, Brig.-Gen. S. H. Wilson, C. B., C. M. G., 2 Whitehall Gardens, S. W.

TASMANIA'S AGENT IN LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania—Alfred Henry Ashbolt has been offered by the Tasmanian Government the position of agent-general in London in succession to Sir John McCall. Mr. Ashbolt is a codirector with Sir Henry Jones of a large Hobart jam manufacturing firm. In appointing Mr. Ashbolt, the government has gone outside the usual practice of selecting a politician, there being a general desire that a man with a wide commercial knowledge should fill the position.

LABOR PROPOSES A GENERAL STAFF

Proposal, However, to Form New Self-Appointed and Mediatory Body Is Not Welcomed by British Workers

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England—Since the proposal to set up a general staff, for the purpose of considering the attitude of Labor toward a national strike, was first mooted, after the settlement of the railway strike, the question has been taken up with zeal by almost every section of the Labor and trade union movement. Not that there is any considerable unanimity as to the functions of the staff, or as to the uses to which its energies might be devoted in a time of industrial crisis. The rule seems to obtain that each little group not only forms its own opinions on the question, but subjects the opinions of others to a sharp criticism. Not only does each of them follow its own, or what it is pleased to regard as its own line of argument, and draw its own conclusions, but these arguments and conclusions are frequently irreconcilable with one another, and often have a tendency to refute one another.

Great objection is taken by the various bodies who claim to speak on behalf of what is termed the rank and file movements, who regard the development of a general staff on the lines of the mediatory committee, created by the railway strike, as placing too much power in the hands of the union officials. A responsible union official is anathema to certain schools of thought, and is invariably regarded as either "bought over" by the "capitalist class" or influenced by its teaching.

Buffer Machine Not Wanted

These sections are not opposed to any machinery having for its object the intervention of a body representing the whole trade union movement, but object to any on the lines followed during the railway negotiations. What they demand is a body that will not hesitate to bring out on to the streets every trade unionist in support of every and any strike.

The opinion is expressed quite freely that the need of the Labor movement is not for increased machinery of the "buffer" type, whether it takes the form of a national industrial council or a general staff upon the lines of the mediatory committee, but for a body that will pursue a definite and healthy policy of economic revolution. "The time for mediation and palliatives has passed," declares an organ of the extremists, "we must launch and carry our own program."

It is, however, very doubtful if the opinions of these organs of the extremists exercise as much influence on the development of the official Labor movement as the protest of the anti-who, marching alongside the elephant, asked the latter, "Who, sir, are you pushing?"

Five Members

Official Labor, in the form of the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress, pursues the even tenor of its course and has appointed a sub-committee to examine the proposal for a general staff, in all its bearings, and report. The result is a team embracing a number of respected and influential names, but unless some great alteration takes place, and some machinery is evolved that will make the committee directly responsible to the trades unions, it is quite impossible to foresee how and in what manner it will enforce discipline among the rank and file.

As at present constituted the committee is made up of five representatives drawn from the parliamentary committee, the mediatory committee, and the trade union side of the provisional joint committee of the Industrial Conference. Labor is keenly suspicious and jealous of its democratic institutions and abhors anything approximating to the self-elected body. The mediatory committee, while it performed a very excellent and never-to-be-forgotten task in the railway strike negotiations, is nevertheless an unofficial body composed in the main of officials of trade unions whose headquarters being in London, made it impossible for them to respond to an invitation from Harry Gosling and Robert Williams of the Transport Workers Federation.

Staff Should Be Elected

This fault in the composition of the new organization is not pointed out merely as a piece of destructive criticism; far less is it an objection to the personnel of the Mediatory Committee, whose members are probably, as a body, the strongest of any and possess the clearest vision, but because the writer is so fully cognizant of the

enormous potentialities which a general staff would exercise for the good of the community, that he does not want to see its influence and discipline marred by giving the extremists the opportunity of asking, during a time of crisis, "Who are these men responsible to, and how were they appointed?"

It is to be hoped the Parliamentary Committee will realize this weakness before it is too late. It is further to be hoped that they will appreciate fully the responsible position in which they stand to the great trade union movement and will take a straight course and make a strong stand. If they do this, there is little to be feared from the irresponsible and unofficial elements in their midst. For in proportion to the degree in which the Parliamentary Committee asserts itself will the power and influence of the enemies of constitutionalism decline.

BUTTE WHISKY-MAKER FINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana—Charles Lenz has been sentenced to serve six months in jail and pay a heavy fine for operating an illicit still. His case was heard before a jury in the United States District Court, here, being the first case of this nature to come before a federal jury since prohibition became effective here.

KNOTTY POINTS IN AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania—Tasmania's tourist traffic is menaced with grave disturbance by the operation of what is known as the "Coast Trade Clause" in the Commonwealth Navigation Act.

For many years past the Tasmanian tourist traffic has benefited greatly by reason of the fact that the big Peninsula and Orient Mail steamers, and other steamers of important British lines, which call at Hobart between February and May for apples for the United Kingdom, brought from the mainland numbers of tourists who made the round interstate tour by these ships.

Under the Australian Navigation Act, these vessels will no longer be able to carry interstate passengers unless they are licensed, and they will not be licensed unless they comply with Australian conditions. That is to say, the same rate of wages has to be paid as to Australian seamen, the same number of crew and officers carried as on an Australian registered ship, and the same accommodations provided. Whether the ships that carry "colored" firemen and others will replace them with white labor, pay them the Australian rate of wages,

and make structural alterations to meet Australia's wishes, seems to be extremely doubtful.

There is a saving clause in the act to the effect that the Governor-General may by order declare that the carrying of passengers between specified ports in Australia by British ships shall not be deemed engaging in the "coasting trade."

It is believed that there has been friction between the Australian and Imperial Government regarding the Australian Navigation Act, which first came before the federal Parliament as long ago as 1910 and has not yet been proclaimed.

The Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865, and the Imperial Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 and 1906, restrict the scope of Australian legislation in regard to shipping and navigation. Under these acts any provision of a navigation act, enacted by a Dominion Parliament, which may be repugnant to the provisions of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Acts, is null and void. There promises, therefore, to be a good deal of litigation before the exact position is defined. Also great care will need to be exercised to avoid international complications when dealing with foreign shipping.

So uncertain indeed is the federal government of its position that it has just lately got an amending bill through Parliament to enable it to proclaim the act in piecemeal fashion.

AUSTRALIA TESTS CONCRETE HOUSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Disappointed in his expectations of being able to obtain bricklayers and bricks in sufficient numbers and quantity to cope with the demand for houses, D. R. Hall, the New South Wales Minister for Housing, gave a trial to concrete, which needs mainly unskilled labor.

On October 18, he declared the first cottage open, and ready for a successful balloter on time payment, at an agreed cost of £650. The payments to be made are 24s. per week, and the house and land together are valued at £800. The house contains three bedrooms, a living room, kitchen, bathroom, and other appointments, with a laundry and playroom in the basement. The cottage was built in three weeks. Mr. Hall hoped, within a few days, to sign a contract for the building of 70 or 80 cottages of similar material.

Critical builders say the house really cost £1000, and that it could be built of brick for less money. Other critics object that the most urgent demand is for houses of a much cheaper class, which can be let or sold on the installment plan, at from 10s. to 20s. weekly.



ASK any doughboy who was "over there" and he will tell you that American railroads are the best in the world.

He saw the foreign roads—in England and France, the best in Europe—and in other Continental countries—and he knows.

The part railroads have played in the development of the United States is beyond measure.

American railroads have achieved high standards of public service by far-sighted and courageous investment of capital, and by the constant striving of managers and men for rewards for work well done.

Our railroads have set world standards—they must continue to do so.

But they must grow.

To the \$20,000,000,000 now invested in our railroads, there will have to be added in the next few years, to keep pace with the nation's business, billions more for additional tracks, stations and terminals, cars and engines, electric power houses and trains, automatic signals, safety devices, the elimination of grade crossings—and for reconstruction and engineering economies that will reduce the cost of transportation.

To attract to the railroads in the future the investment funds of many thrifty citizens, the directing genius of the most capable builders and managers, and the skill and loyalty of the best workmen—in competition with other industries bidding for capital, managers and men—the railroad industry must hold out fair rewards to capital, to managers and to the men.

American railroads will continue to set world standards and adequately serve the Nation's needs if they continue to be built and operated on the American idea of rewards for work well done.

This advertisement is published by the Association of Railway Executives.

Those desiring information concerning the railroad situation may obtain literature by writing to The Association of Railway Executives, 61 Broadway, New York.

CP OS

DIRECT SAILINGS

EUROPE

From West St. John, N. B.

C. P. R. Trains Leave MONTREAL Previous Day.

Date	Steamship	To
Dec. 29	Turkic	London
Dec. 31	Scandinavian	Liverpool
Jan. 1	Scandinavian	Antwerp
Jan. 10	Moltessa	Liverpool

Japan—China—Philippines

From VANCOUVER, B. C., TO

YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, MANILA, HONGKONG

Date	Steamship	To
Jan. 22	Empress of Russia	Montreal
Feb. 2	Empress of Russia	Montreal

All information from

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

Apply Travel Agents

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MATCHES GO TRUE
TO PREDICTIONNo Surprises Mark Third Day of
National Junior and Boys' Lawn Tennis Championships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The third day of the indoor junior and boys' lawn tennis championships brought with it no surprises, all the more experienced players winning without difficulty. The only match which threatened an upset was ultimately won by Jere Lange, who was opposed by William Aydelotte, it marking the latter's first appearance in championship tennis.

Aydelotte had won his earlier matches without trouble and started off by closely contesting and winning the first set with his younger but more experienced opponent. In the second set the officials noticed, however, that he was using a service which was a violation of the foot fault rule, and stationed an official to call foot faults. This seemed to throw him off his game, and Lange won the next two sets, though not without difficulty. F. T. Anderson also had trouble in disposing of Travers Le Gros, losing the second set. This brought both the singles and doubles to their semi-final round, which will be played Friday when the finals of the boys' championship will also be contested. The summary:

NATIONAL JUNIOR INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round

P. T. Osgood defeated A. L. Hopkins, 6-2, 6-3.

Vincent Richards defeated Kenneth Stoddard, 6-1, 6-3.

F. T. Anderson defeated Travers Le Gros, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.

Jere Lange defeated William Aydelotte, 6-4, 6-1, 6-4.

NATIONAL INDOOR JUNIOR DOUBLES

First Round

Vincent Richards and F. T. Anderson defeated Jere Lange and David Caywood Jr., by default.

A. B. Sheridan and Kenneth Stoddard defeated Louis Lefkowitz and M. H. Iluzer, by default.

Gerald Furman and F. C. Mathey defeated A. J. Senior and J. M. Marcus, by default.

Second Round

Vincent Richards and F. T. Anderson defeated C. M. Wood Jr. and Morton Bernstein, 6-2, 6-4.

S. H. Bradley and Paul Hicks defeated A. B. Sheridan and Kenneth Stoddard, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3.

Abraham Bassford and Travers Le Gros defeated A. L. Hopkins and Benjamin Butterworth, 6-2, 6-4.

L. B. Dailley Jr. and P. T. Osgood defeated Gerald Furman and C. F. Mathey, by default.

PROPOSE LATE DATE
FOR GOLF TOURNEY

NEW YORK, New York.—The expected invasion of the United States by British golfers next summer may cause the United States Golf Association to move the national open championship further down on the calendar than the position occupied last spring. The association holds its annual meeting here on January 9, to select the courses and dates for the golf fixtures. Local golfers, interested in reports that Harry Vardon, J. H. Taylor, Abe Mitchell, James Braid, and other British experts, would come to America, say that the national open championship might be held in the fall, in order to allow the Britishers a chance to participate.

W. C. Hagen, T. L. McNamara, and other Americans, plan to invade England next April, and try for British honors, and the reciprocal visits are looked upon with high favor by golfing enthusiasts here.

GOLD CUP RACES ARE
SET FOR SEPTEMBER

DETROIT, Michigan.—The 1920 gold cup races of the American Power Boat Association will be run here September 4, 6, and 7. It was announced by the Detroit Gold Cup Committee Wednesday, Garwood of Detroit, several times winner of the gold cup event, declared that he would send two boats overseas as well to contest off the Isle of Wight, during the week of August 10. They will be the hydroplanes Miss Detroit IV and the Miss America.

Mr. Wood has offered a \$500 trophy for a race confined to boats not over 40 feet or under 26 feet in length, to be run in connection with the gold cup event here.

MAINE STATE BRANCH

NEW YORK, New York.—Local officials of the Amateur Athletic Union were interested today in the movement started by Mike J. Ryan, an army athletic director during the war, and now in charge of athletics at Colby College, to organize an independent branch of the union in the State of Maine. Formal preliminary negotiations already have been made. At present Maine is under the jurisdiction of the New England Amateur Athletic Union, with headquarters at Boston. Under the plan outlined by Ryan, the new organization's membership would include the colleges, high schools, Y. M. C. A., and other clubs in the State.

ANNAPOLIS REELECTS EWEN
ANNAPOLIS, Maryland.—E. C. Ewen '21 has again been elected captain of the football team at United States Naval Academy. He has been right end on the Annapolis varsity for the past two years. Only once before, it is believed, has a navy eleven been led by the same man two consecutive seasons.

NEW CONFERENCE TROPHY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—A full-sized football of silver, placed for a kick-off on a mound of brass, is to be

awarded to the winner of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association football championship each year, according to an announcement made at a banquet of the Illinois Club at the University Club here Saturday. E. C. Patterson and George Ade will donate the trophy, and it will become permanently the property of the college that wins three championships. For 1919 it will be awarded to the University of Illinois eleven, which was developed by Coach R. C. Zupke.

STANFORD HAS A
LONG SCHEDULEIs Competing in the Pacific Coast
Basketball Conference This
Year for the First Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PALO ALTO, California.—After the holidays the Pacific Coast Conference will commence its annual round of basketball games. Stanford University has a much more extended schedule than ever before, as this is the first season that Stanford has competed in the Pacific Coast Conference in basketball. Beginning with February 23, the Cardinal varsity will play a six-game series with University of Oregon, Oregon Agricultural College, Willamette College, and Pacific College of Oregon. Washington State College will play Stanford here February 2 and 3, and University of Oregon will send a team south to play Stanford here February 18 and 19.

Coach M. C. Evans has announced that he will commence practice the first of next quarter, starting January 6. From a large number of men back and also from the great amount of material on hand this year, the prospects of Stanford having a splendid victory are very bright indeed. Nearly the whole first team of last year is back and most of the men are eligible. Robert F. Pelouze '20, the varsity captain, earned the reputation last year of being the fastest forward on the Cardinal lineup. C. E. Righter '20, the 1918 captain, is probably the strongest candidate out for the position of center. Righter played a brilliant game last year, and especially in the series with University of California did his abilities shine. The team work last year, in fact, was built around Righter. W. K. Eszen '20 and Wilber K. Hood '20, both experienced forwards of last year's varsity, will contest for the same positions again. J. K. Lilly '19, E. R. Caughey '20 and K. M. Swannholm '20—all former Cardinal guards—are coming out for the team.

Stanford was second last year in number of points won in the California-Nevada League. It is hoped that with the veterans back and with the addition of new men from other institutions, Stanford University will be able to put out a varsity team this season which will offer close contests for any of the teams in the Pacific Coast Conference.

ROBINS BEAT TEBO
IN THE THIRD ROUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Expecting an easy victory, the Robins Dry Dock Football Club of Brooklyn encountered a tatter in the Tebo Yacht Basin, in the third round of the national challenge cup competition of the United States Football Association. The Robins team won, by 3 goals to 1, but they were extended to the limit to avert elimination from the national title quest of 1919-20.

The light, fast Tebo-players found the going rather more to their liking than did their heavier opponents. The Tebo scoring opportunities were as numerous as those of the home team, but they were less dangerous before the goalmouth than the Robins' forwards. The Tebo team was on the offensive more often as its opponent in either half, and its defense shattered many well-organized Robins' combinations.

Ten minutes after the start, in a scrimmage, Ratican pounced upon a spinning ball 15 feet from the left post of the Tebo goal and hooked the ball past Spittal for the first goal. Robins soon worked the ball down the field again, and Ratican, taking a pass from Millar, turned it to McGuire, who was crossing in front of the goal, and had only to make a short drive to beat the Tebo goal keeper for the Robins team's second tally.

The Yacht Basin men attacked keenly after the interval, and were rewarded when Harvey beat Renzulli with a dazzling shot from the extreme right. Tebo pressed hard for the equalizer and the Robins defense was tested time and again. Spittal made several remarkable saves. Ten minutes before the final whistle, Ratican and Garside in combination carried the ball through the Tebo backs, and the country's leading goal scorer wound up the attack with a smashing shot into the net. Robertson, Ekstrom, Mitchell, and the brothers Gallagher gave brilliant performances. The summary:

ROBINS: TEBO
Garside, ol.....or, Hampt
McGuire, il.....or, J. Puty
Ratican, c.....or, C. Mitchell
Millar, ir.....or, J. Puty
Shanholst, ol.....or, Ekstrom
Van den Wynden, lb.....rb, J. Gallagher
Clarke, chb.....chb, McKenna
Lance, rlb.....rb, Denny
Robertson, lb.....rb, Costa
Brownlie, rb.....rb, W. Gallagher
Renzulli, g.....g, Spittal
Tebo—Robins Dry Dock Football Club
1: Tebo Yacht Basin Football Club
2: Goals—Ratican 2; McGuire for Robins;
Harvey for Tebo. Referee—Thomas Cunningham, Brooklyn. Linesmen—James Hayes and J. Gallagher. Time—Two 45-minute halves.

SEVEN LETTER
MEN AT CHICAGOCoach H. O. Page Expects to
Turn Out a Strong Basketball
Five for Maroon This Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Coach H. O. Page has four good basketball squads working out daily at the University of Chicago, and from these he plans to pick his varsity five when the Maroon Conference schedule opens here January 19, with the University of Iowa. Seven letter men, five of them veterans of last year's team, are back in training, and there are a number of sophomores who will give them fine competition.

Although the Maroons won the first six practice games with minor scholastic teams, Coach Page, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said that he figured the regular men must make a big improvement if they are to win a majority of the Conference games, as all the colleges have been strengthened by the return of service men to a greater extent than has Chicago. The Chicago team won 10 games straight last year, finishing second in Conference standing.

The three regulars of last year, all letter men, who are back are: Capt. P. S. Hinkle '20, guard, who has been reelected to lead this year's quintet; H. G. Williams '21, forward; and R. D. Birkoff '21, forward. Hinkle was considered one of the best guards in the Conference last year. His brilliant floor play and long range scoring have been assets to the Chicago team for two years. Wilson Stegeman, substitute guard in 1919, played football this fall, but will graduate in January, before the basketball season opens.

E. C. Curtiss '20, substitute forward, C. C. Jackson '21, guard, and Clarence Vollmer '20, forward, are three "C" players of the 1919 team who are back for more honors. Jackson is captain-elect of the 1920 basketball nine. The failure of B. L. Block '20, star center of the 1918 team, to return to college when released from military service, is counted a big loss to the Maroon five.

H. O. Crisler '21 completes the list of letter men out for the team. He played substitute guard last year, but will probably win a regular berth on the 1920 team. He was Chicago's best end on the football team this fall, and although he started basketball practice late, he is rapidly rounding into good form. Paul Hitchcock '21, regular center last year, is ineligible at the present time, but hopes to be able to play after the January examinations.

At present it looks as though Hinkle and Crisler are the only letter men who are assured steady positions on the first team, because there are a number of sophomores who are showing ability of a high order. These are Edward Palmer '22, guard, Robert Halladay '22, forward, J. R. Neff '22, guard, L. W. Tatge '22, guard, and James Mason '22, center. Halladay was an end on the football team this fall, Neff a substitute halfback, Tatge a substitute quarterback, and Palmer a fullback.

Other men mentioned by Coach Page as showing up well in practice are: C. E. McGuire '22, F. J. Madden '21, M. C. Phillips '22, Perry Segal '22, and J. E. Wooding '21. It is expected that three or four men with basketball talent will become eligible to the squad after the January examinations.

OTTAWA WINS THE
FIRST LEAGUE GAME

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W.	L.	P.	C.
Ottawa	1	0	1	0
Canadiens	0	1	0	0
Quebec	0	0	0	0
Toronto	0	1	0	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—In the first game of the National Hockey League series played before a large crowd at the arena rink Tuesday night, Ottawa defeated the Toronto by a score of 3 to 0. His Excellency, the Governor-General, and party were present, and the puck was faced off by Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa Flow, who was among the most interested of the spectators of the game.

Frank Hefferman and Michael Roach, the well-known amateur Ottawa Hockey Association star, made their professional debut, Hefferman, ever not being in first-class form, though Roach showed speed and aggressiveness. Mitchell in Toronto's goal saved his team from a bad drubbing. Ottawa rushed the play from the start, and kept Toronto on the defensive. Nighbor for Ottawa scored the first goal in 12 minutes during the first period. In the second period Denny skated in, but Mitchell stopped him. Denny then slipped the puck to Broadbent, who scored in 13 minutes. The third goal of the third period went to Darragh, who slipped round the net, and came out in front. The summary:

OTTAWA: TORONTO
Darragh, lw.....or, W. Wilson
Nighbor, c.....or, Corbett, Denny
Broadbent, rw.....or, W. Noble
Girard, cp.....or, B. Hefferman
Cleghorn, p.....or, C. Mitchell
Benedict, g.....or, C. Mitchell
Score—Ottawa 3; Toronto 0. Goals—Nighbor, Broadbent, Darragh for Ottawa; Substitutes—McKell, Bruce, Boucher, Denny for Ottawa; Randall, Roach, Dye for Toronto. Referee—Harvey Pulford. Time—Three 20-minute periods.

TORONTO PLANS TRIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The University of Toronto hockey team will make a short tour here the season of 1920-21. The team will leave here Jan-

uary 1 and will play a game with Princeton University January 2, and one with Harvard the following day. The team will take all the best players on the tour and will be practically the same team that will represent the University of Toronto in the Canadian intercollegiate championship this season. The players who will make the trip are: Langtry, Westman, Evans, Rantay, W. Carson, C. Smyth, Dann, F. Sullivan, Carew, and A. Wright.

GEORGIA TECH WILL
HAVE 32 MEN BACK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—Supporters of football at Georgia School of Technology, which failed in 1919 to retain the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association's championship title it had held for four consecutive years, are determined that the Golden Tornado will run true to form next year and come through the season as the South's supreme football squad. To do this will require the perfection of a remarkable football machine, for Tech expects to undertake in 1920 the most ambitious program it ever tackled.

Tech is fortunate in the prospects of returning next season 32 men from a varsity squad of 34. The two men who have played their four years are Capt. G. M. Phillips '19 and M. F. Guill '19 and they will have to be replaced in 1920. With such stars as D. I. Barron '22, A. R. Flowers '21, C. D. LeBeau '21, A. H. Staton '22, and J. J. McDonough '23, back in the harness, the team should accomplish all its admirers hope for.

The 1919 varsity eleven at Tech met 10 opponents on the gridiron. It lost three of these games as follows: Pittsburgh 16 to 6, Washington and Lee 3 to 0, Auburn 14 to 7. In winning 27 to 0 over the strong eleven from Georgetown University, which defeated the team from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Tech surprised the whole country, and was virtual holder of all-southern honors until its disastrous battle on Thanksgiving Day, when Auburn defeated Tech for the first time in four years by a score of 14 to 7, and thoroughly clouded all championship claims in the South.

One element of comfort for supporters of the Tornado was the defeat of the Vanderbilt Commodores by the safe margin of 20 to 0. Vanderbilt being Tech's old rival for the southern championship and was reported to have a fine team this year, backed by determination to fight its way to the top of the ladder. Credit for this victory is generally given to the remarkable playing of Flowers, Tech's halfback, who scored all three touchdowns on wonderful broken-field runs.

INMAN AGAIN BEATS
REECE AT BILLIARDS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Melbourne Inman, the present champion, and Tom Reece, began the climb up the billiards ladder to fame some fifteen years ago, since when they have been the keenest of rivals. They have met more frequently than any other two players in the annals of the game, and invariably with the same result when anything has been at stake. The pair have just concluded another of their titanic struggles on the billiard table—and with the usual result, Inman is still on top. They met in a 16,000-points-up affair. Reece in receipt of 10000 start. It was the first big game of the season and of course attracted an enormous amount of public interest.

Reece's allowance of 1000 was practically wiped out by the end of the third day. On the fourth Inman went ahead and on the fifth the champion, making a great effort of 724 (subsequently converted into 729) left Reece stranded. Inman eased up a little the following day, but at the half-way stage he was 795 in front. Two days later the gap was increased to 1470, but Reece went after his man and playing beautifully, caught him up and passed the champion by 600 or so inside two more days. At this period Reece accomplished a very great performance in making breaks of 120, 248, 255, 147, and 213 in successive visits to the table; all told 1019 points in five "hits," whilst Inman scored a beggarly 6 points. From now to the end the position fluctuated considerably with Reece generally leading, but with Inman not too far away. With but one session to go Reece was still in front, if only 40 points, but Inman became a winner by a matter of 548 points, the final score being Inman, 15,452; Reece, 14,904.

Claude Falkner has created a new nursery cannon record by making a straight run of 157 cannons as against the previous best (his own) of 146. As a cannon has to be made via a cushion at least once in every 25, and pocket "bumps" have to be negotiated, the achievement ranks as a very notable one. In the match Falkner conceded Arthur Peall 1500 in 9000 and won easily by 1387.

In yachting, as in everything else, 1919 has been a year of reconstructive effort. The utmost has been made of the material available with a view to "carrying on" until things can be put on a proper basis. Next year, when there will be a new international rule valid throughout the greater part of the world and a great increase in strength in the "home classes" of most countries in western Europe, there is certain to be a remarkable revival of yacht racing. In the good old days the

BIG REVIVAL IN
YACHT RACINGSeason of 1919 in Great Britain
Was in a Large Measure One
of Reconstructive Effort

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Although yacht racing was practically extinct in all allied countries throughout the period of the war, interest in it was by no means so. Many yachtsmen had joined the colors immediately hostilities commenced, and many more enlisted in the "senior service" to serve in one or other of the many branches of the navy or the auxiliary fleets. Both in the trenches and aloft, it was only natural that in such spare time as they might have, their thoughts should turn to their favorite sport. There is many a scheme of post-war yachting which had its origin in a swampy duscourt on the Flanders front or in the course of a meeting of yachting men after a turn of duty on the high seas. The results of the 1919 season give assurance that next year's season should be better attended, more interesting, and more brilliant than many a pre-war season.

When the war broke out, the International Yacht Racing Union rule had produced a fine fleet of racing cutters. The good points of the rule had been fully developed, and its weaknesses had been discovered and earmarked for correction at an early date. There was also every prospect of an interesting extension of the sport in the direction of handicap cruiser racing, as there are hundreds of men who want a vessel which will serve them as a floating home during their vacation periods, but in which they can take part occasionally in a race. The same tendency was evident in many European countries; in England it was manifested by the number of new recruits who joined the handicap racing classes. The tendency was confirmed by the boats, which were specially designed and built for the express purpose of racing in such classes. So far as Great Britain is concerned, it is these vessels which have made the success of the season which has just come to an end.

The position of Great Britain in yachting was a peculiar one when the armistice occurred. The British fleet of international class racing yachts, had been dispersed, having been bought by non-British owners, principally in the Scandinavian countries, and as these yachts had been owned by those principally interested in the outlook at the beginning of the year was not by any means promising. The handicap-class racers then showed their true value. These provided the bulk of the 1919 season's sport and helped to tide over the awkward time between the lapse of an old racing rule and the adoption of a new one. It had to be a "makeshift" season, naturally. Not only had the bulk of the British fleet of racing yachts been dispersed, but there were many racing yachtsmen still on service in the army and navy, and the keenness displayed by those who did race, and the general interest taken by the public generally, were sufficient indication of the recuperative power of yachting. In the neutral countries the sport had not suffered so much during the war.

Although no active organizing work could be done during the war, many men kept in touch with each other as well as they could during these four and a half years, and the result was that the Yacht Racing Association, called a meeting of yacht owners and representatives of yacht clubs and regatta committees which was held in London on January 24, 1919. At that meeting it was announced that the Admiralty had cleared the coastal waters of Britain to such an extent that racing would be permitted without let or hindrance. So the British clubs got to work without delay and organized races more or less on a pre-war scale, and were rewarded by a good number of entries and by racing as keen as ever seen in the old days, though in a rather different class of vessel. International racing during the past season has, of course, been at a standstill. The desire was not lacking so much as the means of accomplishment.

In yachting, as in everything else, 1919 has been a year of reconstructive effort. The utmost has been made of the material available with a view to "carrying on" until things can be put on a proper basis. Next year, when there will be a new international rule valid throughout the greater part of the world and a great increase in strength in the "home classes" of most countries in western Europe, there is certain to be a remarkable revival of yacht racing. In the good old days the

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Coupe de France, the Coupe d'Italie, and the One-Tonny cup were annual fixtures of a hardy character which always attracted interesting entries; for the moment they are in abeyance; but they are certain to be revived next year.

So, taken all round, next year will be no ordinary one. The Mediterranean regattas will be resuscitated, and there will be a full program of motorboat racing at Monte Carlo. There will be the first products of the new international rule to observe, and the first fruits of the new British National classes to be seen racing. In midsummer all the Belgian yacht clubs are combining in the organization of the Olympic yacht races, and two series of "Allies" regattas are projected by French clubs. And perhaps, more important still, there will be the race for the America cup for which so many have been waiting since 1914. There is another contest which is eagerly awaited by a certain section of British yachtsmen, and that is the race for the British international trophy—once better known as the Harnsworth cup—for unrestricted 40-foot motorboats.

FRANCE WILL MEET
SCOTLAND IN PARIS

Year	Winner	G.T.	G.T.
1910—Scotland	3	4 0 0
1911—France	2	2 2 2
1912—Scotland	6	1 0 1
1913—Scotland	3	2 0 1

*One penalty goal. †One dropped goal.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Scotland is the first of the four countries in the United Kingdom to take the field in an international rugby football game this season, opening the campaign with a match against France on January 1 in Paris.

When the first international fixture was arranged between Scotland and France in 1910, there was widely expressed approval of it among lovers of sport throughout Scotland. The international with England, Ireland, and Wales had been going on regularly for many years, but this was the first that Scotland had been able to fix with a continental country. France had not much of a reputation then for football. Still, it was well known she had been encouraging the rugby game among her youth, and that she possessed abundant material out of which to build up a combination able to give a credible account of itself. Altogether four games have been played, the first in 1910, the last in 1913. Of these Scotland has won three, and France one.

The chief feature of all of the matches was the heavy scoring. In the 1910 game at Edinburgh, Scotland scored 3 goals and 4 tries to 0. This did not show France in a very good light. Her forwards were heavy and did well in the scrum, but her three-quarters lacked that understanding of the game which experience alone can give. Scotland was able to obtain frequent possession of the ball, and romped over the line with it no fewer than seven times. Next year, when it was thought she would have as easy a task as on the previous occasion, and accordingly a 15 was sent over which certainly did not represent her full strength. It was a surprise, and he it added a delight, to many when the information came over the English Channel telling that France had won by a single point in a game in which 7 tries and a dropped goal had been scored altogether, with three of the tries converted into goals. It certainly showed France to be on the upgrade and that she was taking the cult of rugby seriously. But Scotland, when the game fell due at Edinburgh again in 1912, did not desire to go down as on the previous year before her friends of the Entente Cordiale, and so she put a powerful team on the field. The play that resulted was a very one-sided affair all through, and Scotland ran out easy winners by 6 goals (1 a penalty goal) and 1 try to a single try. The second game played in Paris in 1913 ended in another win for Scotland by 3 goals, 2 tries to 1 try.

January Sales

Throughout the Store
the Entire Month

January is destined to be a month of unusual activity at the Rike-Kumler store. Our plans call for not only a reduction of winter merchandise, but special purchases of new merchandise will be offered at very attractive prices.

It will pay any one within shopping distance of Dayton to keep in touch with the store during January.

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GOLDSWIG
BROS.
DAYTON, OHIO
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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BOND ISSUE FOR MASSACHUSETTS

Probable That the State Must Sell at Least \$25,000,000 Worth of Bonds Early in New Year—Various Extra Needs

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Looking ahead to the new year bond men expect that the Massachusetts state treasurer will offer his annual quota of bonds, as is the custom, some time in February or March. This year the offering will be of special interest due to the fact that it will have to be of unusual size.

For the last few years the State has usually offered about \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 of bonds at this time, but this year ordinary expenses alone are expected to be considerably larger than these amounts. In addition, there must be raised \$8,000,000 for the purchase by the State of the Cambridge Subway from the Boston Elevated.

The treasurer will also have two note issues maturing in March totaling \$12,000,000. Of this sum \$10,000,000 was borrowed to provide for the \$100 bonus to soldiers and for the \$100 bonus to sailors and for the \$100 bonus to the state guard in connection with the recent police strike in Boston. For this last item the treasurer expects to borrow an additional \$500,000 shortly. Some \$6,000,000 more will be required for the soldier bonus fund, but it is expected this can be cared for from funds on hand.

It would appear, then, that the State must sell at least \$25,000,000 worth of bonds, shortly after the new year or sell notes to refund the present issues, which is regarded as improbable unless money rates decline materially within the next two months.

Conditions at present surrounding tax-exempt securities are not considered favorable for the flotation of so large an issue. Competition from Liberty bonds at their present attractive basis is no mean factor, although the 3½ per cent Victory Loan and the 3½ per cent Victory notes are the only government war issues offering competition on a strictly tax-free basis. On the strength of the former market, which is expected with the advent of 1920 it is believed in bond circles that the State will be able to sell a long-term issue bearing 4½ per cent.

MASSACHUSETTS GAS DIVIDEND UNEARNED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Massachusetts Gas Companies for the fiscal and calendar year 1919 will fail to show the 7 per cent dividend earned for the \$25,000,000 common stock. Fortuitous circumstances such as seamen's and miners' strikes, railroad embargoes, etc., have laid a heavy hand upon profits, and for the 11 months to November 30, the subsidiary companies are \$1,380,000 behind the corresponding period a year ago in net earnings.

With the December results estimated, the net earnings of subsidiaries for the year 1919 will approximate \$3,500,000. Interest and general expenses will call for about \$800,000, and preferred stock dividends \$1,000,000, leaving \$1,700,000, which, with the dividend of \$59,375 which Massachusetts Gas will receive on December 31 from the New England Manufacturing Company would almost exactly cover the common stock dividend were it not for the fact that these figures of earnings are understood to be subject to deduction for depreciation and reserves, including taxes.

SECURITIES MAKE MODERATE GAINS

After moving in a perfunctory manner throughout most of the day securities prices on the New York stock exchange yesterday, began to develop strength. Closing quotations showed gains of moderate size. The volume of business, however, was not large, total sales exceeding slightly 600,000 shares. American Sugar had a net advance of 1, American Woolen 1, Central Leather 1½, Chandler 3½, Crucible 1½, General Motors 1½, Marine preferred 1½, Mexican Petroleum 2½, New York Central 1½, Texas Company was off 1½, and Union Oil 1.

On the Boston exchange, Swift International gained 1, and Mayflower Old Colony 1½.

All of the exchanges will be closed today.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Mercantile paper 6, Sterling 60-day bills 3.77, commercial 60-day bills on banks 3.77, demand 3.82, cables 3.83½. Francs demand 10.57, cables 10.55. Guilders demand 37½, cables 37½. Lire demand 13.02, cables 13. Marks demand 2.10, cables 2.12. Government bonds irregular, railroad bonds strong. Time loans strong, 60 days, 90 days and 6 months 7½ bid. Call money strong, high 15, low 10, ruling rate 10, closing bid 10, offered at 11, last loan 10. Bank acceptance 4½.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

Third week December \$3,715,000 Increase \$16,000
From January 1.....\$16,828,000 15,079,000

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Commercial bar silver \$1.33, a decline of ½ cent.

LONDON, England—Bar silver ¾d. lower at 77½d.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Can	138½	138½	138½	138½
Am Car & Fdry	112	112	111½	111½
Am Int Corp	112	112	111½	111½
Am Loco	98½	98½	97½	97½
Am Lumber	70½	70½	70½	70½
Am Smelters	66	66½	65½	65½
Am Sugar	126	126½	126	126
Am T & T	96½	97½	96½	97½
A T Soc	68½	70½	68½	70½
Am Woolen	126	126½	126	126
Anaconda	58½	58½	57½	57½
Atchafalpa	82½	82½	82½	82½
Atchafalpa W	174	174	173½	173½
Bald Loco	109½	110	109½	110
Crucible	32	32½	31½	31½
Beth Steel	92½	94½	92½	93½
Am Pacific	131	131½	130½	131
Gen Leather	92½	96	95	96
Chandler	122	124½	122	124½
C & M S P	37	37½	36½	36½
Chino	35½	35½	35½	35½
Corn Prod	211	212	209½	211
Gen Tire	21	21½	20½	21
Cuba Cane	50½	51	50½	50½
Cuba Cane pfd	84	84	84	84
End Johnson	135½	142	135½	135½
Gen Electric	40½	40½	42½	42½
Gen Motors	168½	168½	168½	168½
Goodrich	230½	233½	229½	233½
Int Paper	75½	75½	74½	74½
Insulation	52½	54½	52½	54½
Kennecott	28½	28½	28½	28½
Marine	48	48½	48	48
Marine pfd	107½	108½	107½	108½
Max Motor	32½	32½	32½	32½
Met Pet	217	218½	217½	218½
Middle	48½	48½	48½	48½
Mo Pacific	25½	25½	25½	25½
N Y Central	69	69½	68½	68½
N Y N H & H	26½	26½	26½	26½
No Pacific	70½	70½	70½	70½
Pan-Am Pet	104½	104½	104½	104½
Penn	40½	40½	40½	40½
Piercer-Arrow	75½	76	75½	76
Rock	90	92	90	90½
Reading	76½	77	76½	76½
Rep I & Steel	112½	113½	111½	113½
Royal Dutch N Y	97½	97½	97½	97½
Sov Pacific	103	103½	102½	103½
Sindair	42½	43½	42½	43½
Studebaker	104	104½	103½	104
Texas Co	225	226	223½	223½
Texas & Pacific	42½	42½	40½	41½
Trans Oil	37½	37½	37½	37½
Union Pacific	121½	121½	121½	121½
U S Steel	104½	104½	104½	104½
U S Smelting	74½	74½	74	74
U S Rubber	124	124½	123½	124
West Copper	73½	73½	72½	73½
Westinghouse	53½	53½	52½	53
Wills-Over	27½	27½	27½	27½
Total sales	607,500			

LIBERTY BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3½s	99.08	99.14	99.02
Lib 4s	99.08	99.14	99.02
Lib 4½s	99.08	99.14	99.02
Lib 5s	99.08	99.14	99.02
Lib 5½s	99.08	99.14	99.02
Lib 6s	99.08	99.14	99.02
Lib 6½s	99.08	99.14	99.02
Lib 7s	99.08	99.14	99.02
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Lib 8s	99.08	99.14	99.02
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Lib 9s	99.08	99.14	99.02
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Lib 10s	99.08	99.14	99.02
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Lib 11s	99.08	99.14	99.02
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JAN KUBELIK AS PATRIOTIC TZECH

Violinist Was Always Announced as "Tzech," Austrian Honors and Title Being Declined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia — Jan Kubelik, the famous violinist, who at the time of writing was in Prague, made the following observations in the course of an interview with a representative of the Tzech paper the "Narodni Politika":

"I do not know the meaning of the phrase to become denationalized. Let me tell you this. There are Tzechs who only became Tzechs when the Republic was founded, and they are those who shout the loudest; and there are others who were Tzechs long before the revolution and they are carrying on their work quietly. I have never made capital out of my nationality, because I regarded it as unworthy of an artist to take advantage of this halo. But I appeared before the whole world under the name of Jan Kubelik, and that was at a time when foreign countries knew little about us, and thought that there was no difference between a Tzech and a gypsy. Even at that time I appeared everywhere as the 'Tzech violinist,' and when the Daily News published my photograph and introduced me as 'a Hungarian violinist,' it had to publish a correction on the following day.

"When we were traveling, Mr. Schwab, Mr. Skriwan, and myself always formed a Tzech trio who spoke nothing but Tzech on every occasion. I cannot understand how there can be people amongst us who have put on false decorations and are yet highly esteemed, while others who refused them and who considered it a disgrace to accept an Austrian decoration, are objects of suspicion. How often was I threatened by the danger of receiving a distinction from the Austrian Government, and you do not know what methods I had to adopt to avoid this 'honor' from Vienna. I was even offered a title of nobility for which many people in Bohemia used to pay half a million. I refused it, and I told my friends at the time that I would never agree to such a disgrace, even if they paid me a few millions in addition."

"Skriwan," said Mr. Kubelik, turning to the impresario who has accompanied him for many years, "I am sure you never repeated what I said to you in private on that occasion, when you were in Vienna."

"Certainly not," admitted Mr. Skriwan, "we should have been imprisoned if I had."

"You see," continued Mr. Kubelik, "I did not subscribe a farthing to the Austrian war loan; my children have been brought up as Tzechs, although they speak several languages; my friends consist exclusively of Tzechs—what more can I do? In our Republic there is a continual demand for work. Well, I can assure you that I am working, at my particular subject of choice, and there are few musicians who have done so much work in their lives as I have. Talent is not everything. I am convinced that there are many persons of talent, but not all of them have the perseverance to train themselves to the highest degree. In a few days I am going to Vienna. I shall have to undertake a tour through Switzerland, Italy, France, and England. In the coming year I shall once more visit America."

TOWNS AS REMEDY FOR LARGE SUBURBS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Chadwick public lecture at the Central Library, Hampstead, recently, was delivered by Capt. Richard Reiss, who took for his subject "Suburbs or Satellites." Sir William J. Collins, chairman of the Chadwick Trustees, presided.

Captain Reiss remarked that the housing problem could not be solved by improving transport facilities, because this only resulted in still further building on the outskirts, in still more factories developing, and, after a short time, in transport congestion becoming worse than before. The problem must be solved by taking industry and houses into satellite towns. A complete agricultural belt should, he thought, be left round existing Greater London and new towns started within easy access of the metropolis, but with their own industries, their own civic centers, and their own houses. There should be a definite coordination between slum clearance in Central London and the creation of new towns out in the country.

A new town was projected between Welwyn and Hatfield on the Great Northern line which would have its factory area, its residential area and its belt of agricultural land right round. Whilst the creation of such towns must be the ultimate end with regard to the growth of Greater London, it would be necessary to provide for immediate needs houses both on cleared slum areas in the center and on new sites in the suburbs.

So far as the suburbs were concerned, not more than 12 houses should be built to the acre, whatever the pressure brought to bear to the contrary. Except where there were very obvious reasons for it, no industries should be developed in these suburban areas.

NECESSITY FOR A LEAGUE OF CLASSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., speaking at the Federation Hall, Abbey Wood, to a meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, on "Industrial Problems of Today," declared that the proceedings of the International Labor Conference

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The school is an unusual combination of the advantages of the city and the joy of life in the country. The city school home is located in a most attractive residential section, Hillview, the country estate of the school is situated in the Blue Hills. Special arrangements may be made for day pupils to enjoy the farm and all school activities. Hillview—the summer camp of 65 acres—open for boys and girls July and August.

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were not receiving the attention they deserved.

The unanimous finding of the conference, he said, prohibiting women's work between 10 and 6, the abolition of child labor under 14, and the adoption of the policy of a 48-hour week would be of world-wide importance.

A League of Classes, Sir Kingsley Wood said, was as necessary as a League of Nations. He could not understand certain Labor leaders enunciating such fundamentals as were involved in a League of Nations, and then when it came to applying them to industry at home, either shying at them or discarding them altogether. They wanted some compulsory machinery, he said, to prevent war, but when it came to industrial warfare, some trade unionists, with much inconsistency, clung to the weapon of a lightning strike.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Chinese Boys and Girls

We are going to take a long journey of over 10,000 miles into the heart of a vast and mysterious empire, into an immense country, teeming with millions of people, to China. When savages were roaming through the forest of Britain, hundreds of years before there was any civilization in the West, people in China were writing books and making laws and living civilized lives. It is the most ancient country in the world, and you would imagine that, since the Chinese people had such a long start, they would be much wiser and more civilized than the people of the West. But no, China is not like America or England, where things change from year to year, where railways are made and schools and wonderful buildings are erected, almost in the twinkling of an eye. The boys and girls in China today are doing exactly what their great-grandfathers and great-grandmothers did, hundreds of years ago. They are wearing the same kind of clothes and learning out of the same books, as did the children of China 1000 years ago.

Chinese babies are christened when they are a month old; all the friends bring presents, there is a great feast, and the most important event of the day is the shaving of the baby's head. After this the head is shaved about every 10 days. Often tufts of hair are allowed to grow round the top of the head, especially with girls, as this is considered rather ornamental; but we, of course, should think it very ugly.

What would European or American children do, if they were bunched up in the same sort of clothes that Chinese children wear? Football and all the fast and exciting games they play would become an impossibility. Little boys of the upper classes, and the poorer classes, too, if they can afford it, are dressed exactly like their fathers and the little girls exactly like their mothers. Clothes for boys and girls do not vary much; they both wear wide baggy trousers which they get into in much the same way as one would get into a bag, and which are kept up by tying them round the waist with a girdle. Over them is worn a long smock or coat of silk or satin, richly embroidered, unless the children are poor, when their clothes are of common blue cotton.

Chinese children do not go to school until they are six or seven years old. When they are still babies, their nurses carry them about on their backs, wrapped in shawls. What quaint little things they seem to our western eyes! With their shaved heads, a few tufts of hair growing here and there, with their little black, piercing, beady eyes that look just like two slits, with their little snub noses, large mouths and yellow skin, how unlike they are to western children. But they are, for all that, just as merry and mischievous and are often regular little tyrants, especially the boys. They amuse themselves in much the same way as American and English children do, with their toys and their dolls, though they have not nearly such a great variety; their nurses sing them to sleep with cradle songs and teach them the most delightful nursery rhymes. Here is rather a lovely one of them, translated into English:

He climbed up the candlestick
The little mouse brown,
To steal and eat tallow,
And he couldn't get down,
He called for his grandma,
But his grandma was in town,
So he huddled up in a wheel
And rolled himself down.

Chinese children are just as interested in their toys as all other children are, but, instead of saying to them, "This little pig went to market," and so on, they say:

This one's old,
This one's young,
This one has no meat;
This one's gone
To buy some hay,
And this one's on the street.

They have hundreds of others just as charming, most of which Chinese children know by heart.

Until they are about 6 years old, the little girls are brought up exactly in the same way as the boys; but, at this time, the feet of the girls are bound and they are thus prevented from taking part in their brothers' games.

To be born a Chinese girl is not a very enviable lot; at least, American and English girls would not think so. Their lives seem dull, monotonous, and lacking in fun and amusement. School joys, parties and games that make up the lives of more fortunate children are practically unknown to her. Her education consists in learning by heart endless rules which teach her to be obedient, submissive and well-behaved. This is what her primer or lesson book tells her she must do when she is 10 years old:

When the wheel at ten is turning, you should never idle be,
To the making of your clothing and the mending you should see.
Your position should be daily sitting at your mother's feet,
Nor, excepting on an errand, should you go upon the street.

A European child would consider this a hard fate indeed, but such is the lot of the Chinese girl. At the age of 13, she is more or less grown up. Her hair has been allowed to grow; it is dragged tightly back from her forehead and wound into a chignon on top of her head. She wears large earrings, many gold bracelets and chains, but still the same kind of loose, baggy trousers and long tunic that she wore as a little girl. So end her rather unexciting childhood days.

The ambition of all Chinese parents is to make their son a great scholar. He may have a tutor at home or he may go to school; but, whichever it is, he is made to study diligently. He has to learn, at a very early age,

hundreds of "Rules of Behavior for Boys," by heart, and among these he finds:

Strength if you've left, be it small, be it great,
Spend it in study, both early and late.

He has little time for play, for he spends the time from sunrise to sunset poring over his studies, memorizing all his lessons. How unlike the European boy's life; no football or cricket that makes school such a jolly place—work, and little play, is the lot of the Chinese boy.

The Story of Pekoe the Puppy

I, Pekoe the Puppy, am a Pekingese, and the pride and joy of my owner. My real name is Orange Pekoe, and I am what is known as an orange sable, hence my name. I am vain enough to think that people may like to read the experiences of such an engaging and altogether exceptional animal as myself, so I am going to relate as much of my early history as I can remember, up to the present time.

For the first three months of my life, I lived at home with my family, and was very comfortable. I drank, slept, and played with the others all day, so that nothing worthy of special mention happened during that time. I grew rapidly, as all we dogs do. I was a fat little bunch of brownish yellow down, with a skinny tail which curled proudly over my back, ending in a tiny tuft of soft hair. Even at that age, I showed signs of having good markings and, as my first mistress told my present one, "an exceptionally fine coat."

One day I and one little brother were packed, quite comfortably, I admit, into a kind of kennel-basket, with straw to lie on and an iron door in front which we could see out by; after that, I am not clear to this day what happened, except that I was moved about, and jolted, and heard strange noises, for what seemed like years. I have since learnt that I traveled in the guard's van, from Salisbury to London. There my brother and I were parted, and I was put into another train in the same basket which, having no one else in it, gave me more room, and I traveled for another interminable time till I was put out on another platform. The guard on the train was kind, and gave me some water to drink. This I found was the end of my traveling and I was very thankful.

There were two ladies at the station to meet me, my future mistress and her daughter. One of these took up my basket, and we started off once more. I suppose I must have been rather heavy, because every few minutes I was put down, and the other lady took a turn at carrying me. It was far from comfortable, and every few minutes first one face and then the other peeped through the door and spoke kind, encouraging words. Apparently, the house we were going to was not far from the station, as, when we did arrive, I heard one lady say: "Well, I'm glad we did not have to carry him far." My basket was put down at last in a room near the fire, and the lady, who I soon found was my mistress, opened the door, and tried to entice me out, while her daughter fetched some warm milk. When I saw all the trouble they were taking for me, and the saucer of milk held so temptingly to the door of my kennel, I took courage, crept out and snuffed at the milk, and over that saucer of milk we made fast friends. Before I go any further, I must tell you, for convenience' sake, the names by which my mistress and her family go as far as I am concerned. There are three of them: my mistress, called "Mother"; her husband, "Master"; and their daughter, "Auntie." What other people call them does not matter. I am very quick at picking up things that are said, so that, if I am not meant to understand, they are obliged to speak in French!

On one never-to-be-forgotten day, I saw a lot of big white animals in the field opposite my house, so, as soon as I went out, I ran through the fence to make their acquaintance. One of these creatures, after staring fixedly at me for a time, turned and ran away, and all the others did the same; so, naturally, thinking it was a game, I gave chase and scampered as hard as I could across the field. I am not fast, and I know my people were surprised, too, besides being very angry. I soon found that this game was forbidden, but on several other occasions I gave Auntie much exertion running after me, though she never caught me. I now know that these white animals are called sheep.

I think now I am almost at the end of my reminiscences of puppyhood, and I suppose, now that I am nearly a year and a half old, I must be a dog, though a very playful one. My last experience was a few days ago, when I went out as usual in the early morning, and found everything white. I stepped out cautiously, and sank to the top of my short legs in soft, wet stuff which was very cold. It was most exciting, and I ran about as best I could, digging and running in it. I found that this was called snow, and was something quite new to me, though by then I was quite used to rain. Later on in the day, Auntie took me in Big Garden, and I had grand hunts after snowballs which she made me. This lasted for several days, but the wet, after it melted, was dreadful.

A Recipe

A little brown bowl full of soapuds (don't shake them!)
Three slim white clay pipes (please take care not to break them!)
The oldest of clothes, o'er which nobody troubles,
And into the garden we go to blow bubbles.

—Queenie Scott-Hopper, in "Pull the Bobbin"



"That laconic Old Person of Wick"

Nonsense Rhyme

There was an Old Person of Wick,
Who said: "Tick-a-Tick, Tick-a-Tick;
Chickabaw, Chickabaw."
And he said nothing more.
—That laconic Old Person of Wick.
—From Edward Lear's Book of Nonsense.

Anne at the Farm

Anne was a little girl who spent a summer at a farm on the Sussex downs. The farmhouse was an old red brick one, with a roof of beautiful red tiles. Red and pink cluster roses nodded in at the black and white framed casement windows, and a little white gate, with a clicking latch, opened on to a tiled path, leading to the low front door, with the shining brass ring-knocker, by which you entered the big hall.

Just in front of the gate was a round pond, the roundest pond Anne had ever seen. There, the horses came to drink in the early morning and in the cool evening time; and, at night, Anne loved to peep out of the window of her little bedroom and watch the bright star patterns which showed themselves on the clear surface of the pond, or to see the great round moon reflected in the water.

Round about the farmhouse was a lovely, sunny garden. It sloped up and up to the great downs, at the back of the house. It was full of all the flowers that Anne loved best, from the beautiful velvet-faced pansies, growing low on the borders, to the tall, many-colored hollyhocks which looked right over the low stone walls of the garden. Right at the top of a long gravel pathway, another white gate opened on to the downs, and in two minutes Anne could be out of the garden and free to climb on the sweet short grass, free to follow the tiny winding paths that wandered away in so many directions that it was quite puzzling to know which one to choose.

How happy Anne was in the old farmhouse! Each day was full of surprises. Every morning, when she woke, the sunlight shone in through the bright chintz curtains of her window, touched the walls with light, and flickered on her little white bed. Then Anne knew that it was time to get up. A big, glad feeling would come into her heart, and she would spring out of bed, wondering what lovely adventure the new day would bring, all ready to enjoy each moment of her time.

One day Pauline promised to take Anne for a whole long day on one of the high downs that could be seen from the back of the house. Pauline was Anne's big cousin. Anne thought her quite grown up, and Anne loved her. She was always busy making pictures with many bright colors in them, blues, greens, golden yellows, and that is why she did not have much time to be with Anne.

The down to which they were going was quite far away. It had a lovely little wood at the top. On this particular day, the big cousin and the little cousin started off, carrying their luncheon in baskets. The climb was long, and they were glad to reach the

cool wood, high up on the great down. After a rest and some exploring, they unpacked their luncheon and spread it on the grass. The kind farmer's wife had given them a homemade pie, a little loaf of bread, and some fresh yellow farm butter. There was a crisp lettuce from the garden, ripe cherries which Anne herself had helped to pick in the orchard that morning, and, lastly, there was a can of creamy milk.

What a great, wide place it was to have a meal in! Anne felt as if they must be quite near to the sky. You could see so far around. There was the sea in the distance. The fields below them made queer patches of yellow and green and brown, and the men and horses working in them looked just like big bees. The sun was shining down on them all.

It was so lovely there all the day, there seemed so much to do till it was time to unpack the baskets again. Afterward Pauline and Anne searched the wood for the delicious little wild strawberries that grew there. They chased each other in and out and round about the patches of rough gorse, and laughed to see the rabbits who ran startled into their holes, their little white tails bobbing so fast as they went. Anne gathered a lovely bunch of purple and blue down flowers, to take home with her.

The sun began to go down, and a little wind, soft and cool, began to stir. Anne could see a pale moon in the sky. Cousin Pauline said that it was time to go home, and so the baskets were packed again, and off they set down the slope on their way back to the farm.

And now a strange little adventure happened to Anne. Just as the two cousins were going along the high ridge at the back of the farm, the wind grew stronger and stronger, and Pauline and Anne began to dance and run down the slope. The sky in front was all bright with the sunset, and the red-gold clouds made lovely pictures. Anne could see all the gorse bushes on the ridge, standing up in queer black shapes against the sky. She knew many of the bushes quite well and had names for some of them. Amongst them, much taller than the rest, was the Pepper-Pot. How clearly it stood out against the pale green of the sky. Anne stayed a little behind Pauline, just to have a last look at it and to say good-night, because it was a special friend of hers.

In reality the Pepper-Pot was a trim little holly bush, with all its branches reaching upward. Anne had played near it. She had sometimes crept right inside amongst the branches, to see whether the brown calves would pass without noticing her. They always came clattering in a long line down the ridge, and she knew she must have been well hidden, because they had not once turned their heads in her direction, which such curious little creatures most certainly would have done, had they noticed anything unusual about the holly bush. Anne could see the Pepper-Pot from the farm garden, and from the windows at the back of the farmhouse. She had given it that name, because she had seen one day on the farm

kitchen table, a little red and white china pepper-pot which had just the same shape as the holly tree high up on the ridge. It had the same thick stalk and slanting top, like a half-opened mushroom.

Anne must have stayed rather a long time, for she heard Pauline's voice a good way ahead, calling: "Anne! Anne! Come along! It's getting quite dark." She began to move slowly, still looking at the Pepper-Pot. But, as she quickened her pace, what happened? She could hardly believe her eyes. As she went forward, the Pepper-Pot began to move, too. Yes, there it was, actually passing all the other little bushes, leaving them behind, and moving along in the same direction as she was going. Full of amazement, Anne began to run. So did the Pepper-Pot. The faster Anne went, the faster went the Pepper-Pot. Till they were both actually racing away. Anne could not leave it behind. It passed silently and swiftly along the sky line. Anne stopped for a moment in astonishment, so did the Pepper-Pot. The moment she ran on, away went the Pepper-Pot, too. Anne was fascinated. How did it manage to move?

At last she turned her eyes away from it to where Pauline was waiting and flew down the hill. "I wonder if she sees it, too," she thought excitedly. "How queer! I didn't know bushes ran." She was alive with interest. What would Pauline say? Perhaps the Pepper-Pot ran down the ridge every evening in the wind. Perhaps Pauline knew. How glad she felt that she had been there just at the right moment, when it began its race. How far would it have got by the time she had reached Pauline?

Quite out of breath, she at last got to Pauline's side. "Pauline! Pauline! The Pepper-Pot!" was all she could gasp out. Pauline, who knew her name for the little tree, turned and looked back. "Yes! There it is! I see it, Anne," was all she said. She did not seem at all excited. Hadn't she seen it, then? Anne turned, too, to see where the little tree was, expecting to find it close behind her or perhaps running ahead down to the farm. To her astonishment, there it was, a long way behind, standing up quite stiff and straight in its usual place on the ridge. Quiet and still it was in the middle of all the other little bushes again, looking just as Anne had always seen it look, just as if it had never in all its life known what it was to race in the wind.

Anne was quite silent. She could not tell even Pauline what she had seen. She might think it silly and say she had imagined it all. Oh, why had not the Pepper-Pot gone on running a bit longer, so that Pauline, too, might have seen it flying over the downs.

That night Anne was a silent little girl at supper, which was laid on the table in the big farm kitchen. The older people thought that she was just sleepy, after her long day on the downs, but Anne's thoughts were busy, for they were full of her wonderful evening adventure. The little red and white china pepper-pot was on the table, and, as she looked at it, Anne said to herself: "If I look out

of the bathroom window tonight, perhaps I shall see the Pepper-Pot running again."

Upstairs, after her bath was over, she drew the little window-curtain back to have a peep. The moonlight was bright. The wind had died down, and all was still. Yes, there it was. Quite black and still on the top of the ridge, stood the form of the little holly tree. Anne waited a moment expectant. Nothing moved. "Anne! Anne!" Some one was calling her to bed. She dropped the curtain back, and her little feet pattered up the broad wooden staircase to the bedroom. Still wondering, she soon fell asleep. Never again while she stayed at the farm, though she often longed for it to happen, did Anne see the Pepper-Pot racing.

Every night she pulled the little curtain back from the window, looked out softly, and said "Good-night" to it. She had seen the wonderful thing happen once, and she knew. Perhaps, one day, she would tell Pauline. However, she never did so, but you will hardly guess the reason without being told. For, when the two cousins were in the train which took them away from the Sussex Downs and the old farmhouse, Anne was looking out of the window of the carriage, and lo! and behold! The trees that were farthest away seemed to be racing with her, past the bushes that grew close to the line. "Why, of course," said Anne to herself, "that is just how the dear Pepper-Pot deceived me, when I was racing down hill."

"What are you saying?" asked Pauline. "Oh! nothing that matters," answered Anne. "I was just thinking of that lovely time, when we picnicked on the high downs."

The Story of the Typewriter

Had you, on a certain morning, entered the counting-house of the Cheeryble Brothers in City Square and informed Tim Linkinwater, who at that moment was bending over his ledgers with pens, ink, sealing-wax, wafers and pounce-box close at hand, that you had an invention which would revolutionize the commercial world, he doubtless would have received the ideas just as it was later received by the merchants and business men of 1874, with a total lack of enthusiasm. Yet we must remember that the machine which today is indispensable in all lines of business is far removed from the early models first placed on the market, and that, when the business world was once assured of the typewriter's practicability, it adopted it with such alacrity that, a bare 25 years after its first introduction to the commercial world, over 100 makes of machines were on the market covering 1700 patents.

It is difficult to set any particular date as the time of this discovery, for the typewriter is not the result of any single invention, but rather is the building of one idea upon another until a feasible model was evolved.

As early as 1714, Henry Mill, a British engineer, applied for and received from the British Patent Office protection for an invention "for the impressing or transcribing of letters singly or progressively one after another as in writing"; but nothing came of this effort, and a century passed before another patent was given for this purpose. This time it was bestowed by the American Government as the time of this discovery, for the typewriter is not the result of any single invention, but rather is the building of one idea upon another until a feasible model was evolved.

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mechanism, was copied by an American paper, which also commented editorially upon its vast possibilities both as to benefits commercially and financially, and served to fire the imagination and resolve of two men, Sholes and Soule, to evolve a machine strictly for commercial purposes.

C. Latham Sholes, so we are told by F. A. Talbot in his book about inventions, was in the printing business in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He was also an editor at that time, 1866, and collector of customs at that important point on the Great Lakes. This latter occupation gave him little to do six months of the year, and therefore, during the winter season, he occupied himself closely with the printing business. He had a warm friend in a fellow printer, Samuel Soule, and the two of them did some business together, notably printing and binding blank books. While doing this, the idea came to them of numbering the pages by machine rather than leaving this to be done by the purchaser by hand; and Soule, who was somewhat of an inventor, set about preparing a rough sketch of a machine which would do serial numbering. Sholes added some improvements and then they took their sketch to a mechanic's workshop in Milwaukee, where they made arrangements for the manufacture of the machine.

The building of it presented innumerable difficulties, as they soon discovered, and it was while they were trying to surmount some of these that they met Carlos Glidden, another inventor, who had brought a mechanical spader to this same workshop for manufacture. Glidden offered to help them, and he it was who suggested to them the thought of making a machine to write letters as well as figures. Little attention was paid to this remark and the three men went on with their own individual inventions, perfecting the numbering machine and the mechanical spader.

The following spring Glidden saw the paper containing the write-up of Pratt's machine and showed it to Sholes; both men were impressed with the editor's prophecy that success awaited the man who could perfect such a machine. Sholes determined to attempt the construction of it and, as Glidden in his earlier conversation had first advanced the idea, he asked him to go in with him, also inviting Soule. Each of the three contributed substantially in argument and criticism and, finally, in ideas. The basis of their work, however, was the achievement of Pratt. Carrying out their ideas, in the main those of Soule, the first typewriter was built for them in September, 1867. As in all preceding models, the types pivoted in a circle; and, while it had many good features, it had one serious drawback in that it printed only in capital letters. It was quite speedy and accurate, and the three men were highly delighted with the result. Samples of the machine's work were sent by them to their friends and one of these letters fell into the hands of a retired printer, James Densmore, of Meadville, Pennsylvania. His own experience enabled him to foresee the great benefit such a machine would be, and, without even seeing the machine, he offered to purchase an interest in the invention by reimbursing the three men for all the expense they had been to, and to help them carry the idea through.

This offer was accepted, but their visions of wealth vanished when they saw what an exacting partner Densmore made, for nothing short of perfection would satisfy him. He had a wealth of imagination and enthusiasm; but he was, above all, keenly practical, and the machine, as it then was, he condemned as being of no commercial value whatever. This discouraged Soule and Glidden that they withdrew and even the patience of Sholes was sorely taxed before Densmore was satisfied, for, in the next five years, 30 models were built the one after the other, each more discarded in turn by Densmore. At last a model was evolved which he felt would insure success, and together with his friend of long standing, G. W. N. Yost, who later manufactured a machine of his own, the two men, after much persuasion, finally secured the services of R. Remington & Sons, gun manufacturers, to undertake the building of machines. This was in 1873. But the designs approved by Densmore were found impracticable by Remington, and the latter was obliged to make entirely new designs; so that another year passed before the machine, now to be known as "No. 1, Remington," made its appearance in the business world.

Again its makers were disappointed, for it was received with little or no enthusiasm; its chief objection being that it printed only capital letters. This was remedied and several other improvements made, but still the public held off. The originals in the enterprise retired, giving place to others, who, in turn, failed to place the machine on a good selling basis. All this time, the Remington company was simply the manufacturer and took no interest in the placing and handling of the machines; but at last it undertook the selling as well, and from that time on the typewriter began to make its way speedily into the business world.

The Okapi at Antwerp

The first live Okapi ever seen in Europe was brought from the Belgian Congo this summer and lodged in the Antwerp Zoological Gardens. When a baby, it was given by natives to the wife of the district commissioner, at Buta in the Wele district of the Belgian Congo, and was reared by her, on hand, on milk. A peculiarity about the okapi is the length and extraordinary flexibility of its tongue. So long is it that it can reach its eyes with it. The authorities of the Antwerp Zoological Gardens value the okapi at £10,000.

THE HOME FORUM

Let There Be Light

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As faithful prophets of old
Cast idols into the dust—
Images molten from silver and
gold.
Which thieves might steal, time
rust;
As they felled the groves of tem-
pled shade
For gods which the hands of men
had made,
So Truth today is casting out
The gods of this world, misrule,
and doubt;
Dispelling the shade which the
senses fear,
And, behold, the living temple
appear!
Man in God's image—unfallen and
pure,
Man with dominion that shall
endure.
The shadows of myth are fleeing
away,
In the light of Truth's unending
day—
Aye! shadows, shadows are fleeing
away,
In the light of Truth's unending
day.

Diligence

What though you have found no
treasure, nor has any friend left you
a rich legacy! Diligence is the mother
of good luck, and God gives all things
to industry. Then—
Plough deep while sluggards sleep,
And you shall have corn to sell and
to keep.
Work while it is called today.
One today is worth two tomorrows,
as Poor Richard says.—Franklin.

Consecrated

Now have the homely things been
made
Sacred, and a glory on them laid.
For he whose shelter was a stall,
The King, was born among them all.
He came to handle saw and plane,
To use and hallow the profane.
Now is the holy not afar
In temples lighted by a star,
But where the loves and labors are.
Now that the King has gone this way,
Great are the things of every day.
—Edwin Markham.

Each Man's Part

The truth which another man has
won from nature or experience is not
our truth until we have lived it. . . .
He who would be wise must daily earn
his wisdom.—David Starr Jordan.

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Noel

YESTERDAY, and today, and for-
ever, the whole of true activity is
born of Mind. That simple fact is the
eternal Christmas message of Chris-
tian Science to all humanity. Just to
be aware of it is a blessing. One who
states and proves it afresh to the list-
ening world finds a new-old spiritual
joy in such words as those of the pre-
Elizabethan carol, by an unknown
versifier.

"Nowell! Nowell! Nowell! Nowell!
Tidings good I think to tell."

For one must indeed think and under-
stand in order to tell this news of the
Messiah's continuous nativity. And the
very knowing that the divine Mind is
the only possible cause for one's being
conscious is gladness understanding.

The word "Nowell," "Nowel," or
"Noel," to give the variant spellings,
is simply an interjection of joy used
in the carols of the middle ages. It
comes probably from the Latin, mean-
ing nativity or birth, and has later
developed into a synonym for Christ-
mas. In the carol just quoted it pre-
cedes and follows, as a sort of ecstatic
refrain, each stanza of a song on the
birth of the child who adorned the feast.
It need not, however, be associated with
any barbarity of mere eating and
drinking. Certainly a sumptuous spread
of matter is not an adequate celebra-
tion of the spiritual fact that inde-
structible idea is divine Love's only
and everpresent offspring.

When the birth of Christ Jesus came to
be observed as a special day with
mummers, feasting, and splendor gen-
erally, the "Lo, I am with you always,"
ceased to be a present reality to the
multitude. Thus the nativity slipped
back into a remote yesteryear of
churchiness, with a vague possibility
of a mystic return on a still more
distant tomorrow. Christian Science
alone shows that, apart from any
ecclesiastical sense of things, all one
knows of unfolding good is as the glad
expression of Mind. The natal hour of
Truth is ever going on right now and
here.

Never was the true birth a making
of something out of nothing. It could
not have been a strange gift from a
personal Jehovah of some sort of ani-
mation to matter, so that a small body
might grow into comparative great-
ness. Nor could it be living matter
arising solely from living matter.
Really there never has been any such
thing as animated matter, or matter
at all, for the only provable knowing
or living is the being conscious which
emanates wholly from divine intelli-
gence, quite apart from any supposi-
tion of biogenesis.

Bildad was speaking of the material
dead product when he said to Job:
"We are but of yesterday, and know
nothing, because our days upon earth
are a shadow." Having heard many such
things, however, and having found
miserable comfort in them, Job clung
steadfastly to the truth he was sure
of: "I know that my redeemer liveth,
and that he shall stand at the latter
day upon the earth." It remained for
Mrs. Eddy, however, to demonstrate
that what God knows of the latter day
exists as the unlimited day of the present.
Reducing to nothingness any
surmise about the universe as matter,
Mind's idea stands forth as spiritual
creation.

Continuously idea is produced and
sustained by its cause, the divine con-
sciousness, without any lessening or
increase. The forever unchanging ac-
tivity of the one Mind is the Messiah
which was before Abraham. From
any belief in an opposite it saves men,
for whole consciousness with its action
is all there is. The right doing of
divine Love is, therefore, the saviour
in whose unceasing birth the I AM is
glad. This doing, which is knowing,
preserves and is preserved from igno-
rance or not doing. That is the com-
pleteness of salvation. What really is
protects from what is not, never has
been, and never could be, in Truth.

No wonder, then, that Mrs. Eddy
should declare in "Christ and Chris-
mas":

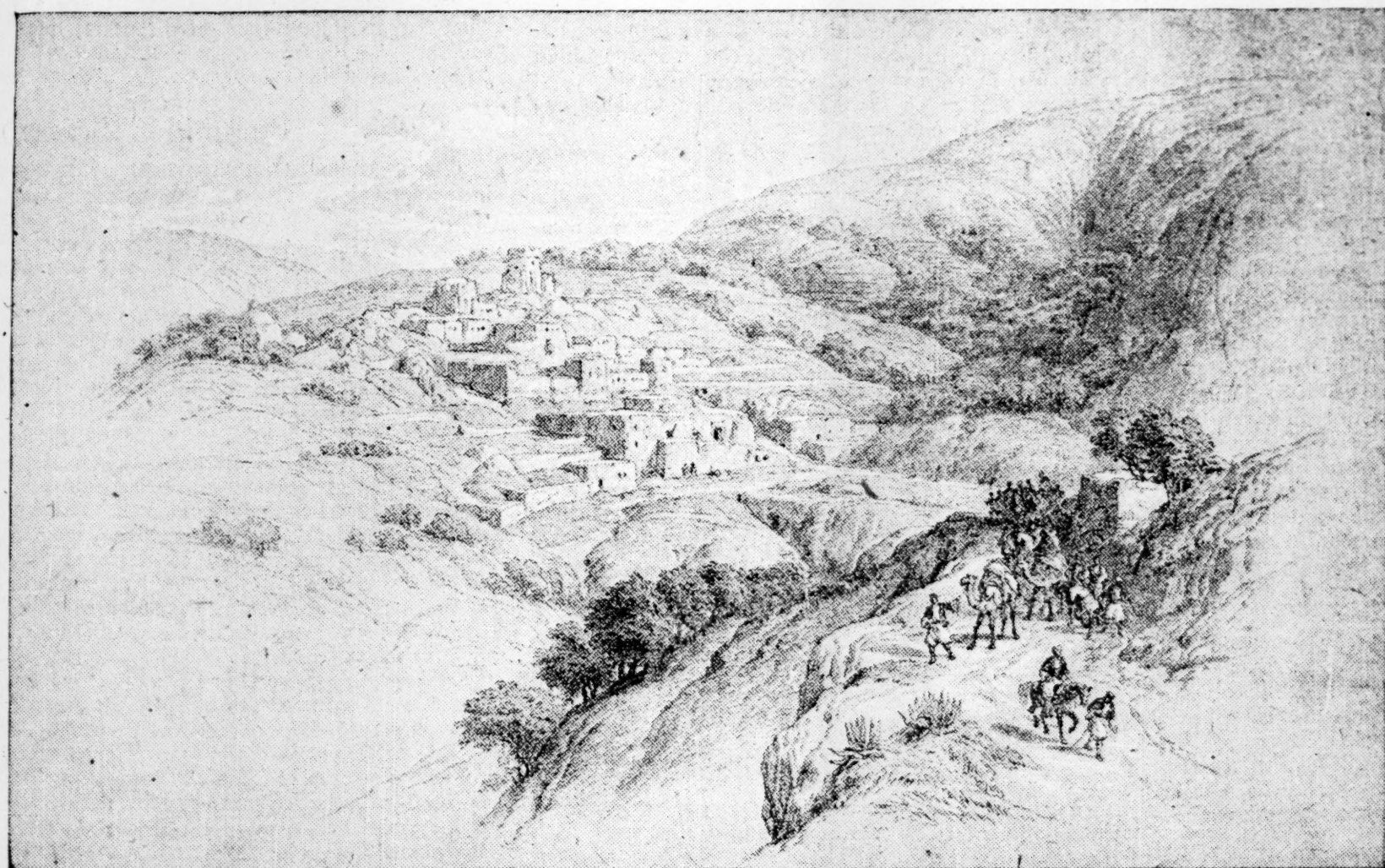
"Yet wherefore signalize the birth
Of him we're born?"
What can rehearse the glorious worth
Of his high morn?"

To celebrate the unremitting presence
of the Christ requires no mere gifts,
either from sentiment or from duty,
one day a year. Divine Principle is
forever giving. Suppose one does buy
and send out sweet little cards with
ready-made or made-to-order phrases
that may or may not be true. Surely
that is at the best a poor indication of
one's being awake to the perpetual
morning light which is the actual lib-
erator and comforter. Gratitude—for
the nativity just once a year is as bad
as paying one's debts only on the first
of January. The infinity of apprecia-
tion, whether it be called gift or pay-
ment, must be daily and hourly.

With the recognition that the day of
the Lord is as a thousand years, indeed
is infinite and full of good, there can
be no sense of regretful loneliness for
anyone on any day. Running an ele-
vator or a street car with genuine
good cheer may well be more accept-
able to God than laying off work to
gorge oneself on matter with an after-
math of torpidity. To have the true
yuletide feeling without limit is man's
daily opportunity. In fact the essence
of service is to show forth the radiant
happiness of Noel on every occasion.

So we see that the meaning of
Christmas cannot be perceived through
the physical senses. Divine intelli-
gence is evermore giving birth to right
activity. As Mrs. Eddy says, though
not of any December holiday, on page

158 of "The First Church of Christ,
Scientist, and Miscellany," "We live in
an age of Love's divine adventure to
be All-in-all. This day is the natal
hour of my lone earth life; and for all
mankind today hath its gloom and
glory: it endureth all things; it points
to the new birth, heaven here, the
struggle over; it profits by the past
and joys in the present—today lends a
new-born beauty to holiness, patience,
charity, love." Immanuel or God with
us, the divine consciousness with all its
smiling joy, that means sure peace of
Mind through no matter what seeming.



"Bethany," from the drawing by David Roberts, R. A.

When He Was Come
Nigh to Bethany

And it came to pass, when he was
come nigh to Bethphage and Bethany,
at the mount called the mount of
Olives, he sent two of his disciples,
saying, Go ye into the village over
against you; in the which at your en-
tering ye shall find a colt tied,
whereon yet never man sat; loose
him, and bring him hither. And if
any man ask you, Why do ye loose
him? thus shall ye say unto him,
Because the Lord hath need of him.

And they that were sent went their
way, and found even as he had said
unto them. And as they were loosing
the colt, the owners thereof said unto
them, Why loose ye the colt? And
they said, The Lord hath need of him.
And they brought him to Jesus; and
they cast their garments upon the
colt, and they set Jesus thereon. And
as he went, they spread their clothes
in the way.

And when he was come nigh, even
now at the descent of the mount of
Olives, the whole multitude of the dis-
ciples began to rejoice and praise God
with a loud voice for all the mighty
works that they had seen; saying,
Blessed be the King that cometh in
the name of the Lord: peace in hea-
ven, and glory in the highest.

And some of the Pharisees from
among the multitude said unto him,
Master, rebuke thy disciples. And he
answered and said unto them, I tell
you that, if these should hold their
peace, the stones would immediately
cry out.—Luke xix, 29-40.

Leather-Stocking
Crosses the Lake

Elizabeth and her friend strolled to
a short distance from the group,
along the shores of the lake. The
shades of evening had been gradually
gathering around the scene, during the
draft of the net, and, while the ob-
jects of the vicinity of the fire were
still distinct and vivid, the surround-
ing darkness became deeper, both by
the contrast and the advancing do-
minion of the night. After reach-
ing a point to which even the bright-
est of the occasional beams from the
fire did not extend, they turned and
paused a moment, in contemplation of
the busy and lively party they had
left, and of the obscurity, which, like
the gloom of oblivion, seemed to en-
velop the rest of creation. . . .

"Look, Louisa! we are not alone;
there are fishermen lighting a fire on
the other side of the lake, immediately
opposite to us; it must be in front of
the cabin of Leather-Stocking!"

Through the obscurity, which pre-
vailed most immediately under the
eastern mountain, a small and uncer-
tain light was plainly to be seen,
though, as it was occasionally lost to
the eye, it seemed struggling for ex-
istence. They observed it to move,
and sensibly to lower, as if carried
down the bank to the shore. Here,
in a very short time, its flame gradu-
ally expanded and grew brighter
until it became of the size of a man's
head, when it continued to shine, a
steadily and glaring ball of fire. It did
not at all resemble the large and un-
steady light of their own fire, being
much more clear and bright, and re-
taining its size and shape with per-
fect uniformity. . . .

In addition to the bright and circular
flame, was now to be seen a fainter,
though a vivid light, of an equal

motion was amazingly rapid, the ladies
having hardly discovered that it was
moving at all, before the waving light
of a flame was discerned, losing its
regular shape while it increased in
size, as it approached them.

"It appears to be supernatural!"
whispered Louisa, beginning to re-
trace her steps toward the party.

"It is beautiful!" exclaimed Eliza-
beth.

A brilliant, though wavering flame
was now plainly visible, gracefully
gliding over the lake, and throwing
its light on the water in such a man-
ner as to tinge it slightly; though in
the air, so strong was the contrast, the
darkness seemed to have the dis-
tinctness of something solid, as if the
fire were embedded in a setting of
ebony. This appearance, however,
gradually wore off, and the rays from
the torch struck out and enlightened
the background in darkness that was
more impenetrable than ever.

"Ho, Natty, is that you?" shouted the
Sheriff—"paddle in, old boy, and I will
give you a mess of fish fit to set be-
fore the Governor."

The light suddenly changed its di-
rection, and a long and slightly built
boat hove up out of the gloom, while
the red glare fell on the weather-
beaten features of Leather-Stocking,
whose tall person was seen erect in
the frail vessel, wielding with all the
grace of the experienced boatman, a
long fishing spear, which he held by
its center, first dropping one end and
then the other into the water, to aid
in propelling the little canoe of bark,
we will not say through, but over, the
water. At the farther end of the ves-
sel a form was faintly seen, guiding
its motions, and using a paddle with
the ease of one who felt no necessity
for extraordinary exertion. Then
Leather-Stocking struck his spear
lightly against the short staff which
upheld, on a rude grating formed of
old hoops of iron, the knots of pine
that composed the fuel, and the light,
which glared high, for an instant fell
on the swarthy features and dark
glancing eyes of Mohegan.

The boat glided along the shore
until it arrived opposite the fishing-
ground, when it again changed its
direction, and moved on to the land,
with a motion so graceful and yet so
rapid, that it seemed to possess the
power of regulating its progress by its
own volition. The water in front of
the canoe was hardly ruffled by its pas-
sage, and no sound betrayed the col-
lision, when the light fabric shot on
the gravelly beach, Natty receding a
step or two from the bow in order to
facilitate the landing.—Cooper, in
"Leather-Stocking Tales."

Evelina to the Rev.
Mr. Villars

Queen-Ann-Street, London,
Saturday, April 21, (about 1778).

This moment arrived. Just going
to Drury-Lane Theatre. The cele-
brated Mr. Garrick performs Ranger.
I am quite in ecstasy. So is Miss
Mirvan. How fortunate, that he
should happen to play! We would not
let Mrs. Mirvan rest till she consented
to go; her chief objection was to our
dress, for we had no time to Lon-
donize ourselves; but we teased her
into compliance, and so we are to sit
in some obscure place, that she may
not be seen. As to me, I should be
alike unknown in the most conspicu-
ous or most private part of the house.
I can write no more now. I have

hardly time to breathe—only just this,
the houses and streets are not quite
so superb as I expected. However,
I have seen nothing yet, so I ought
not to judge.

Well, adieu, my dearest Sir, for
the present; I could not forbear writ-
ing a few words instantly on my
arrival; though I suppose my letter
of thanks for your consent is still
on the road.

Saturday night.
O my dear Sir, in what raptures am
I returned! Well may Mr. Garrick be
so celebrated, so universally admired

the three stars on his collar, which a
colonel might also wear, he wore no
finery. He did not even carry a sword,
though not because such weapons were
not presented to him by admirers. He
was reserved in demeanor, and was
treated with great deference by his
officers and men, who behind his back,
however, gave him a name that stirs
the survivors today, and sums up as
much affection and admiration as any
leader has ever received—the homely
name of "Marse Robert." Yet he
cracked jokes with his staff, as, for
example, about his favorite beverage,
butter-milk, which was too mild for
some of his young officers. And when-
ever, as rarely happened, he lost pa-
tience with any of them, he was sure
to seize a speedy opportunity to do
some little courteous, kindly act that
would make its recipient glad that he
had unwittingly stirred that temper so
seldom ruffled.

In other words, Lee's whole deport-
ment was that of an infinitely modest
gentleman. General Grant's subse-
quent description of him as austere
being amusingly wide of the mark.
Certainly, austerity is about the last
quality to be found in the private let-
ters Lee was writing at this time, in
which he poured out his heart with
regard to the destitution of his troops;
nor do austere commanders, as a rule,
trouble themselves to write about and
distribute troopers' socks knit by their
own daughters and female friends, or
to devote part of their valuable time
to obtaining permission from their
government to return a fallen adver-
sary's sword and horse to his widow.

—William P. Trent.

A Knight of the Bath

King James being now acknowledged
king, and coming towards London, I
thought fit to meet his majesty at
Burley, near Stamford. Shortly after
I was made Knight of the Bath, with
the usual ceremonies belonging to that
ancient order. I could tell how much
my person was commended by the
lords and ladies that came to see the
solemnity then used, but I shall flatter
myself too much if I believed it.

I must not forget yet the ancient
custom, being that some principal per-
son was to put on the right spur of
those the king had appointed to re-
ceive that dignity: the Earl of Shrews-
bury seeing my esquire there with my
spur in his hand, voluntarily came to
me and said, Cousin, I believe you will
be a good knight, and therefore I will
put on your spur; whereupon, after
my most humble thanks for so great
a favour, I held up my leg against the
wall, and he put on my spur.

There is another custom likewise,
that the knights the first day wear the
gown of some religious order, and the
night following to be bathed; after
which they take an oath never to sit
in place where injustice should be
done, but they shall right it to the
utmost of their power. . . .

The second day to wear robes of
crimson taffety (in which habit I am
painted in my study), and so to ride
from St. James's to Whitehall, with our
esquires before us; and the third day
to wear a gown of purple satin, upon
the left sleeve whereof is fastened cer-
tain strings weaved of white silk and
gold tied in a knot, and tassels to it
of the same, which all the knights are
obliged to wear until they have done
something famous in arms, or until
some lady of honour take it off, and
fasten it on her sleeve, saying, I will
answer he shall prove a good knight.

—From the "Life of Lord Herbert of
Cherbury," written by himself.

—I had not any idea of so great a
performer.
Such ease! Such vivacity in his
manner! such grace in his motions!
such fire and meaning in his eyes!—
I could hardly believe he had studied
a written part, for every word seemed
to be uttered from the impulse of the
moment.

His action—at once so graceful and
so free!—his voice—so clear, so melo-
dious, yet so wonderfully various in
its tones—such animation!—every
look speaks! . . .

I shall write to you every evening
all that passes in the day, and that in
the same manner as, if I could see, I
should tell you.

Sunday.
This morning we went to Portland
chapel, and afterwards we walked in
the Mall of St. James's Park, which by
no means answered my expectations:
it is a long straight walk, of dirty
gravel, very uneasy to the feet; and
at each end, instead of an open pros-
pect, nothing is to be seen but houses
built of brick. When Mrs. Mirvan
pointed out the Palace to me—I think
I was never much more surprised.

However, the walk was very agree-
able to us; everybody looked gay, and
seemed pleased—and the ladies were
so much dressed, that Miss Mirvan
and I could do nothing but look at
them. Mrs. Mirvan met several of
her friends. No wonder, for I never
saw so many people assembled to-
gether before. I looked about for
some of my acquaintance, but in vain,
for I saw not one person that I knew,
which is very odd, for all the world
seemed there.

Mrs. Mirvan says we are not to walk
in the Park again next Sunday, even if
we should be in town, because there is
better company in Kensington Gar-
dens. But really, if you had seen how
much everybody was dressed, you
would not think that possible.

Monday.
We are to go this evening to a pri-
vate ball, given by Mrs. Stanley, a very
fashionable lady of Mrs. Mirvan's ac-
quaintance.

We have been a shopping, as Mrs.
Mirvan calls it, all this morning, to
buy silks, capes, gauxes, and so forth.
The shops are really very entertain-
ing, especially the mercers. . . .

At the milliners, the ladies we met
were so much dressed, that I should
rather have imagined they were mak-
ing visits than purchases. . . .

I have just had my hair dressed. You
can't think how oddly my head feels;
full of powder and black pins, and a
great cushion on the top of it. I be-
lieve you would hardly know me, for
my face looks quite different to what
it did before my hair was dressed.

When I shall be able to make use of a
comb for myself I cannot tell, for my
hair is so much entangled, frizzled
that I call it, that I fear it will be very
difficult.

I am half afraid of this ball tonight,
for, you know, I have never danced
but at school; however, Miss Mirvan
says there is nothing in it. Yet I wish
it was over.

Adieu, my dear Sir; pray excuse the
wretched stuff I write, perhaps I may
improve by being in this town, and
then my letters will be less unworthy
your reading. Meantime I am,
Your dutiful and affectionate, though
unpolished,

EVELINA.

Poor Miss Mirvan cannot wear one
of the caps she made, because they
dress her hair too large for them.—
From "Evelina, or The History of a
Young Lady's Entrance Into the
World," by Frances Burney.

The Simple Lee

A young British soldier, afterward
famous as Lord Wolseley, who visited
Lee's headquarters near Winchester,
which were pitched in a rocky place,
because Colonel Long was vexed that
Lee would not occupy a farmyard,
much less a farmhouse, for fear of
disturbing the occupants, has given an
interesting description of the simple
way the great commander lived, when
his troops were at rest.

Simplicity in its best sense was in-
deed Lee's distinguishing note. Save

From "A Christmas
Symphony"

O Christmas stars! your pregnant
silence

Mute established in rhythmic light.—
Leads on tonight.

And beckons, as three thousand years
ago

It beckoning led. We, simple shep-
herds know

Little we can confess,

Beyond that we are poor, and creep
And wander with our sheep

Who love and follow us. We hear,
If we attend, a singing in the sky.

But feel no fear,
Knowing that God is always nigh,
And none pass by

Except His sons, who cannot bring
Tidings of evil, since they sing.

Wise men with gifts are hurrying
In haste to seek the meaning of the
Star.

In search of worship which is new
and far.

We are but humble, so we keep
On through the night, contented
with our sheep.

And with the stars. Between us and
the east.

No wall, no tree, no cloud, lifts bar.
We know the sunrise. Not one least
Of all its tokens can escape

Our eyes that watch. But all days
are

As nights, and nights as days,
In our still ways.

We have no dread of any shape
Which darkness can assume or
fill;

We are not weary; we can wait;
God's hours are never late.

The wise men say they will return,
Revealing unto us the things they
learn.

Mayhap! Meantime the Star stands
still;

And, having that, we have the Sign.
If we mistake, God is divine!

—Helen Hunt Jackson.

On Genius

Genius gets the world's praise be-
cause its work is a tangible product,
to be bought, or to be had for nothing.
It bribes the common voice to praise
it by presents of speeches, poems,
statues, pictures, or whatever it can
please with. Character evolves its
best products for home consumption;
but, mind you, it takes a deal more to
feed a family for thirty years than to
make a holiday feast for our neigh-
bors once or twice.—Holmes.

We Shall Have Thinkers

Drums and battle-cries
Go out in music of the morning star—
And soon we shall have thinkers in
The place
Of fighters.

—Mrs. Browning.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, DEC. 25, 1919

EDITORIALS

Einstein and Christmas

HUXLEY once said of the word religion that there were probably as many definitions of it as there were definers; and, though it ought to be the most exactly defined word in the whole language, the same may be said, in a general way, of the word Science. Originally it meant little more than knowledge, but gradually it came to be narrowed down to formulated knowledge, knowledge reduced to a system. The word, of course, is derived from the Latin *sci*, to know, and something of the same sort had preceded it in the Greek, where *γινωσκω*, knowledge, had been developed into *ἐπιστήμη*, full or exact, and so scientific knowledge. The two words are used with careful differentiation in the New Testament, culminating in the phrase *ἡ ἐπιστήμη τοῦ θροῦ*, which, if it means anything at all, means a full, exact, and so scientific knowledge of Truth or Principle.

Something of this nature must have been in the mind of Thomas Aquinas, who, surely, rather than Duns Scotus, should have been named Doctor Subtilis, when he insisted, in the "Summa," that the only absolute Science was Theology, the Science of the word or language of God, for here he comes, in a moment, in exact coincidence with the philosophy of the New Testament, in, to take an example haphazard, Paul's exhortation to the Colossians, that of "being fruitful in every good work, and increasing in the knowledge of God," the actual Greek word being *ἐπιστάμεθα*, which, as has been already said, is exact or scientific knowledge. Thus when the newspapers, in the light of the Einstein theory, begin to discuss, yet once again, the age-long theory of the fabric of the universe, a concomitant of that discussion, in any Christian country, should inevitably be a clear apprehension of Christian philosophy, a scientific knowledge of God, Principle.

Now the Einstein theory resembles the great red dragon of Revelation in this, that with its tail it draws the cherished dogmas of natural science throughout the ages, and casts them to the earth, if, indeed, it has left an earth to cast them to. The sun of Aristotle with its satellites, the medieval schoolmen and the more modern framers of the mechanical system, is suffering a total eclipse; whilst that of Plato, attended by the Conceptualists and the idealists, is once more blazing in the heavens of physical speculation. Dethroned is Euclid with his definition of a straight line and a plane; refuted is Newton with his law of gravitation; either, the joy of physicists from Kant to Kelvin, has received notice to quit; whilst the reality of matter, so brilliantly and convincingly demonstrated by Dr. Johnson's toe, is once again seriously in question. All this may be called the romance of natural science, it may be termed the evolution of natural science, any name and any explanation the world likes may be given to it, yet the fact remains that after centuries of human speculation, observation, and experimentation, the question of the fabric of the universe, and the laws which govern it, remains practically as much as ever a mystery to men, and this theory gives way to that theory with the same regularity with which day follows night.

So far as Plato and Aristotle and the whole body of pagan philosophers were concerned, there was nothing peculiar in all this. And, indeed, it might have been expected, to adapt slightly the patient and simple philosophy of Private Willis, of the Grenadier Guards, that, in the Græco-Roman world, "every boy and every gal" who were "born into the world alive," should have proved

To be either a little Platonist
Or else an Aristotelian.

All this, however, changed with the first Christmas, of which this is the nineteen hundred and nineteenth anniversary. From that time on the world had a new philosophy and an absolute Science presented to it for practical application and demonstration, a philosophy and Science it was impossible intelligently to ignore. Everybody, that is to say, entering a Christian church this Christmas-morning will do so to subscribe to the teaching of Jesus the Christ; and with the papers and the magazines which he is daily reading, redolent with abstruse discussions of the new philosophy, he may well ask himself how all this squares with the philosophy of the Sermon on the Mount, and the scientific demonstrations on the hillsides and in the streets of Capernaum.

For, let it be said at once, there is no implication whatever of the supernatural in either of the Greek words translated miracle in the New Testament. The word miracle at the time it was first introduced, that is to say, late in the fourth century, was in ordinary philosophic use in the sense of the word demonstration today. The difference between the demonstrations of Jesus the Christ and Professor Einstein is this, that the one was based on an absolute understanding of spiritual causation, and the other on a very hazy one of physical causation. As a result the one was entirely and irrefutably complete, the other rather an indication of a suspected law than anything more definite. For supposing the truth of the Einstein theory to have been overwhelmingly demonstrated, what has been proved except that the theory of gravity must be modified, the theory of space adjusted, and time accepted as local instead of universal. For the purposes of his daily life the common-sense philosopher may still accept the propositions of Euclid as demonstrated, may still safely get up and go to bed by his clock, and may still regard the distance between the church steeple and the stars as space. The common-sense philosopher may, in short, proceed as undisturbedly to vanquish Einstein with a grin, as generations ago, in the words of Huxley, he did Berkeley.

Nevertheless this is Christmas Day, and the western world is a Christian world, and today this Christian world is keeping its great festival of the birth of the founder of the Christian religion. The papers of these

Christian lands, are filled with discussions of the question of gravity; in many of its pulpits the matter may be alluded to today. Yet eighteen hundred years ago Jesus of Nazareth demonstrated the fact that gravity was not even a local law by walking on the Sea of Galilee. It may be said that no man can walk upon the Sea of Galilee today. But, as Huxley long ago remarked, the breaking of an accepted law is not the proof of a miraculous interference with the workings of nature, but rather the revelation of an unsuspected law. Icarus, attempting to fly, fell into the sea and was drowned, but Alcock flew the Atlantic. The difference is something more than that between a mythological personage and a British officer: no one flew the Atlantic before this year because no one knew how.

Orthodox theology has, of course, met this difficulty frankly by the argument of the divinity of Jesus, as contained in the dogma of the Trinity. But orthodox theology has never been able to account for the direct command of Jesus the Christ to his followers, in all times and countries, that they should repeat and, indeed, surpass his demonstrations, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father." When, therefore, men come to discuss the colossal changes in natural science to be wrought by the acceptance of the Einstein theory, they might well remember that this theory is only the latest of human speculations, negative rather than anything else in its tendencies, and that the riddle of the universe, so far as it is concerned, is as distant as ever from being read.

The riddle of the universe was read once and for all, for Christian people, in the first century. The answer is enshrined in the Gospels, and may be said to be summed up in one sentence, on page 170 of Mrs. Eddy's Science and Health: "Spiritual causation is the one question to be considered, for more than all others spiritual causation relates to human progress."

The Public Health Nurse

EVERY sort of special interest would try to make capital for itself out of the winning of the war. It is not surprising, then, to find the more subtly dominating of these interests arguing that their special form of domination needs to be extended and perpetuated. Just before the war the public was awakening somewhat out of the old way of docile submission to the doctor's orders. As Bernard Shaw, in his preface to "Heartbreak House," says of some pre-war conditions, "The registered doctors and surgeons were hard put to it to compete with the unregistered. They were not clever enough to appeal to the imagination and sociability of the Heartbreakers by the arts of the actor, the orator, the poet, the winning conversationalist. They had to fall back coarsely on the terror of infection and death. They prescribed inoculations and operations. Whatever part of a human being could be cut out without unnecessarily killing him they cut out; and he often died (unnecessarily, of course) in consequence." Then came the war, with the tremendous opportunity it afforded for the medical interests to exercise the well-nigh complete control they had so long vainly hoped for upon large numbers of people. To continue this opportunity, every sort of propaganda is being used now in time of peace. And one of the methods intended to bring about the continuance is the public health nurse.

One of the pamphlets prepared for the "Third Red Cross Roll Call," in November, stated: "The first step which the Red Cross took in formulating a definite post-war program was to issue a plan to continue and expand the Nursing Service especially in two directions—Home Nursing and the education of the family in fundamental health problems, and, secondly, Public Health Nursing, particularly in those communities where official Public Health activity is undeveloped." It seems that official public health activity must have been undeveloped in such a place as Monroe County, Missouri, for one finds that there the county chapter of the Red Cross and its nurse have been conducting the physical examination of the school children. Now Dr. Taliaferro Clark, Assistant Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service, says in one of his reports that the school nurse should, among other things, "follow up" children recommended for treatment by the school physician to induce parents to carry out his recommendations in case of their failure to do so." In other words, the nurse is to be used in furtherance of a scheme of propaganda for the theories of one dominating school of medicine, and not even for any truly nursing functions.

For this scheme every subtlest kind of inducement is being held out to the public. In Perth Amboy, New Jersey, for instance, large newspaper advertisements are being signed, not only by the local boards of health, but by the "United States Public Health Service." In Huntington, Indiana, at recess, it was suggested to some fifty-four school children that if they would drink some milk their picture would be taken while they were doing it and published later in a "big magazine," that of the National Tuberculosis Association. In many another place buttons as prizes, reminding one of the beads given to savages for their most valuable possessions, are set up as inducements for children to do so-called health "chores" every day. "Plate matter" is distributed to the small newspapers throughout the country. Emotional stories and articles about the work of the public health nurse are given wide circulation in all sorts of periodicals. Free reels are furnished to motion picture houses. And so it goes. In every part of the world, Canada, England, Australia, South Africa, and so on, the same propaganda is going on broadcast. It is all a clamoring for, to quote Shaw again, "such legal powers over the bodies of their fellow-citizens as neither king, pope, nor parliament dare ever have claimed."

Of course, to the one who is awake, all this, which has little novelty, is amusing. There is undoubtedly need for proper care for men, women, and children in all circumstances. But fortunately there is no little disagreement as to whether this proper care is that prescribed by one school of medicine which is reveling in hypotheses. What each doctor, nurse, or lay citizen needs, therefore,

before lending his activity to any public health propaganda, is to determine for himself whether all this may not after all be public disease propaganda. And what each one needs most of all is not to be afraid. No great system for coddling the people in their homes, in the schools, and in the industries, all in accordance with ever-changing theories, can be successfully built up. Sooner or later even the medical people themselves are bound to gain a broader sense of things and cease any attempts at human domination, even though intended for what they may have considered the best interests of the community. But to educate the "interests" to this end requires industrious alertness.

Cuba as Prohibition Scapegoat

THERE would be nothing worthy of untoward remark in the current reports of a demand for Cuban passports running into the tens of thousands if the demand could be taken to indicate merely a decent American interest in Cuba as a field for business or as a delightful winter vacation resort. It is both of these, and in both capacities it welcomes people from the United States, and aims to please them. The trouble with the present rush toward Cuba is that it suggests a wish, on the part of many would-be travelers, to find in Cuba an opportunity for indulging freely in the beer, wines, and liquors which have been forbidden them in the United States.

Anybody who really knows Cuba will deplore anything that might seem to make that fair island a scapegoat for United States prohibition. The suggestion of present reports is that there will be much drinking of alcoholic intoxicants by the Americans who succeed in reaching Havana. Yet it would certainly be a pity to allow that city to become the scene of excesses or debauchery merely because such scenes are no longer possible in the cities of this friendly neighbor to the north.

They will tell you, in Cuba, that little or no hard liquor was consumed there before the American occupation, and that drunkenness was practically never to be seen in public places. And there is much to indicate that the statements are substantially true. Your typical Cuban is fond of pleasure and excitement, and he does not enjoy what the people of the United States describe by the phrase "buckling down to work." He likes to take frequent vacations, and those who have taken occasion to observe, tell us that, so far as he yields to dissipation, it is vacations and not strong drinks that appeal to him. Left to his own devices, the Cuban takes no pleasure in intoxicating liquors. As Forbes Lindsay once said, he likes "the gentler attractions of more protracted recreations."

What a pity if the United States, even through the activities of its irresponsible tourists and the deposed liquor interests, should foster liquor drinking, if not intoxication, in a land of sunshine and flowers, whose people would otherwise be happy in such diversions as "music, and dances, and little neighborhood festivals!"

A "Real, Old-Fashioned Christmas"

IT is quite in vain for the meteorological correspondent of The Times of London, or of any other paper for that matter, to attempt to shake the conviction of those who are firm believers in what constitutes a real, old-fashioned Christmas, in the matter of weather. Indeed, the meteorological correspondent of The Times would, no doubt, be the first to confess it. When he dived, as he did a short time ago, into Howard's "Climate of London," and discovered that the weather which obtained at Christmas in the year 1830, the year which saw the historic gathering of the Pickwickians at Dingley Dell, was just exactly as Dickens described it, he must have known that, far from undermining conviction concerning the old-fashioned Christmas, he was actually strengthening it. Hard frost on the 24th; hard frost on the 25th; hard frost on the 26th, with a snow on Christmas Eve! A complacent, not to say triumphant, "I told you so" is really quite inevitable.

True, he attempts depreciation. "Such, then," he adds, with an air of summing up the matter, after speaking of the mild weather that immediately preceded and immediately followed the Dingley Dell Christmas, "such, then, is the 'real, old-fashioned Christmas' of Dickens, reduced to figures—a brief 'cold snap,' lasting for just a week. There have been several similar periods in London during recent years, although none of them has chanced to synchronize with Christmas."

But that, of course, is mere perversity, perversity on the part of the meteorological correspondent, failing to appreciate the perversity of the modern climate. In the real, old-fashioned times, real Christmas weather did synchronize with Christmas time. The Dingley Dell Christmas was no exceptional Christmas. The stage coach, rumbling through the streets, jolting over the stones, and, at length, reaching the wide open country, skimming over the hard, frosty ground might be said to be an annual occurrence, in every particular, in those days. The road stretching on ahead, "compact and dry as a solid block of marble"; the "clear, cold air"; the "blazing log fires" were not the mere trappings of a "cold snap," which found itself synchronizing with Christmas. At any rate, your true believer in the real, old-fashioned Christmas would never have it so.

And then who shall speak of the rest of that wonderful time? The "best sitting room at Manor Farm"; the carpet up; the candles burning brightly; the fire blazing and crackling on the hearth; merry voices, light-hearted laughter, and Mr. Pickwick in silk stockings. "And why not, sir—why not?" Within, a deep red blaze from the fire, sending forth a rich glow that penetrates to the furthest corner of the room, and without—

"How it snows!" said one of the men in a low tone. "Snows, does it?" said Wardle.

"Rough, cold night, sir," replied the man; "and there's a wind got up that drifts it across the fields in a thick white cloud!"

That is real, old-fashioned Christmas weather for you, in the country at any rate, insists the faithful believer in such things; and if you want the town, the real, old-fashioned Christmas Eve in London, say, where else will you find it so well described as in the "Christmas

Carol"? A grand "London pertickler"; the City clocks only just gone three, but "dark already"; foggy yet and colder; gables in office windows like ruddy smears on palpable brown air; and yet, withal, a cheerful scene, a great fire in a brazier at a street corner, and the brightness of the shops where holly sprigs and berries crackle in the lamp heat. And if there is a Scrooge growling through it all, with his greatcoat buttoned up to the chin, is there not also a Bob Cratchit, with the long ends of his white comforter dangling below his waist going down a slide on Cornhill, at the end of a line of boys, twenty times in honor of its being Christmas Eve?

And then, next day, whether it is Dingley Dell or the City, is it not always, in the words of Mr. Pickwick, a "splendid morning, gentlemen"? "Severe weather," it is true; "water in the wash-hand basin a mass of ice, Sir"; but still a splendid morning. So Mr. Pickwick found it, and so also, most certainly, did Scrooge of Scrooge and Marley, the regenerated Scrooge, find it; "no fog, no mist; clear, bright, jovial, stirring cold; golden sunlight; heavenly sky; sweet, fresh air; merry bells. Oh, glorious, glorious!" A real, old-fashioned Christmas, indeed. A "splendid morning, gentlemen."

Notes and Comments

A REMARKABLE object-lesson in agriculture is in progress near Mather, Wisconsin, where a colony of some thirty Chinese settled, two or three years ago, and began reclaiming a marshy district of nearly 900 acres. American farmers in the vicinity shook their heads and smiled skeptically when the Chinese farmers went to work; while some still insist that the enterprise will not last, and that farming cannot long be conducted, without fertilizer, by the simple process of plowing twice a year and harrowing a dozen or more times. But the farm has produced its second big crop, and what was hitherto waste land is returning a substantial profit to those who are working it. The project, it is interesting to know, was planned by a Chinese who had graduated from the agricultural school of the University of Wisconsin, and might, therefore, be described as a Chino-American experiment in agriculture, which goes forward with highly gratifying results.

THE SONG OF THE WAVES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Coming up! coming up! the waves are swinging high;
The crests of them are combing the clouds from out the sky.

They heave away to sundown across a far-flung sea;
Coming up! coming up! staggering to the lee.

Heave ho! They break and shatter!

Heave ho! The foam tops scatter!

As the wind that sends them driving greets them as they fly;

Coming up! coming up! out of a gray gold sea.

And when the wind is silent along the rocky shore,

O hear them whispering gently, coming more and more;

"Heave ho! the age-old cradle is rocking you to sleep;

Singing waves to lull you that cradle in the deep.

Coming up! coming up! the water ways to keep;

Heave ho! heave ho! the water ways to keep!"

THE more intimately one comes to hear of Mexico, the more one realizes how unacquainted opinion in the United States has been with conditions in that country. One has known that there were divergencies of race and speech among the inhabitants, but the definite statement of a contributor to a recent National Geographic Society Bulletin, that "from Sonora to Yucatan more than fifty separate dialects are spoken," shows a great many more divergencies than readers of the Bulletin had probably ever imagined. It is easy to see why witnesses who seem equally reliable can make conflicting reports.

THINKING back from the modern spectacle of people gathered in such numbers to witness a football game that a stadium holds a temporary population as large as that of a fair-sized American city, a writer in the Cincinnati Times-Star shows how recent has been this development of interest in athletic performances. The question arises: What did our grandfathers do for recreation? And, without very closely examining those ancestral habits, the writer concludes that "we certainly have devised forms of recreation in far greater number, and we move in great masses to see the sports we admire." The passing comment suggests that there is material for an interesting and more authoritative study of the sports of these same ancestors; and that the student might possibly discover occasions when they, too, met in comparatively great crowds attracted by a common interest. It might even develop that the size of the modern gathering for an athletic contest is most easily explainable as a reflection of the growth of population and the improved means of transportation.

VISITORS to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York, may now see on exhibition the entrance porch of a mansion built about 1800 by the American architect, David Hoadley, in New Haven, a fine example of American architecture, and a much larger object than the Metropolitan, not so many years ago, expected ever to exhibit. The time is coming, however, when the museum will have a new wing with room enough, so to speak, to exhibit a house and lot. The thought seems rather Brobdingnagian, but the museum is already the possessor of other fine specimens of early American architecture, to be set up, in whole or in part, when this new wing is ready. Meantime the visitor may look at the entrance through which came and went many a distinguished caller when the old Bristol house was a residence; but, like those that come up to the "guarded wall" in Mr. Kipling's poem of the City of Sleep, he "may not enter in."

THE DAILY GRAPHIC of London celebrated its jubilee on December 6. Sir Frederick Leighton used to describe the Graphic as the "gateway to the Royal Academy," and some of the most prominent artists have contributed to its pictorial attractiveness. It certainly is one of the most popular of the British capital's dailies. The jubilee coincides with the Graphic's purchase by The Sunday Times.